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JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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QUEER USES OF STILTS.

Employed in Eighteenth-Century Tourneys by the French.

Gascony Shepherds Who Walked on Them All Day Long Without Dismounting—Feats of Wonderful Agility.

The custom of walking upon stilts dates from the earliest times, and in the art there have been some distinguished professors who have attained a remarkable degree of proficiency. Some of them have danced upon a tight rope like regular acrobats. In the eighteenth century, at Namur, in France, stilt combats were a favorite game among the young men. Most of these stilt fights took place during the fetes of the carnival and other great occasions. The Marechal Saxe was in 1748 entertained with one of these tourneys. In describing one of these combats Harper's Young People says five or six hundred young men were divided into two opposing bands, formed themselves into brigades, wearing costumes of different colors, and advanced against each other. The stilts were about four feet high. The combatants carried no weapons—it was against the rules to do so—they had their elbows and their stilts, by a vigorous use of which they did their best to place their enemies hors de combat. The struggle often lasted for two hours, the combatants swaying from side to side, advancing, retreating, crouching toward the earth, or springing up to avoid a well-aimed blow. The battles often waxed hot and furious, but did not by any means necessarily result in the death of those engaged in it. As long as it lasted the flags of the rival factions floated from the windows of the town hall. The spectators, many of them women, did all they could by their presence, cries and gestures to excite the combatants to further exertions.

From one of their stilt fights the Namurois won a privilege the importance of which they have never ceased to appreciate. Archduke Albert, of Austria, at his entrance into the low countries, was greeted by the governor of Namur, who promised to bring before him "two troops of warriors who, without being either on foot or on horseback, would afford him the spectacle of a new mode of fighting." The archduke was so much charmed with the exhibition that he accorded to the inhabitants of the town the privilege of being exempt perpetually from the duties on beer.

In Gascony the Landez shepherds used stilts so as to be sufficiently highly perched to be able to survey their flocks scattered among the heath and brushwood. The stilts they used were very high; they mounted them early in the morning and did not quit their elevated position until evening. In order to get upon them they climbed the roof of a stable or the window of a house. The stilts were furnished with rests like stirrups for the feet, and the lower ends were shod with bone to keep the wood from being worn down or broken. They were attached to the thigh in such a way as to permit the knees being freely bent. Each man was further provided with a long pole, which he used for climbing up to his position and for support when he wished to rest. These shepherds moved with wonderful agility, clearing hedges and wide ditches without difficulty.

SEX IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Such a Distinction Has Been Made Since the Days of Pliny.

Many stories have been going the rounds of the daily papers in which the statement has been freely made that diamonds have sexes, and that on some occasions they have been known to reproduce their kind. It is needless to say that this is untrue. It is absurd to say that inanimate objects are so born. Believing it possible, however, that the terms "male" and "female" might be used in the diamond trade in a merely figurative sense, a reporter for the Jewelers' Weekly interviewed George F. Kuntz, the gem expert with Tiffany & Co., on the subject. Mr. Kuntz had seen the stories, but laughed at the idea. On investigation, however, he found that the terms "male" and "female" had been used in regard to rubies as long ago as the time of Pliny.

"Pliny alludes to this distinction," said Mr. Kuntz, "in the thirty-seventh book of his 'Natural History,' chapter 7, on carbuncles, or rubies, and their sundry kindes: of their faults and imperfections, of the means to try them; of other precious stones resembling the fire.' The following translation is from Phillimore's Holland edition, published in 1634:

"'Moreover, in all sorts of rubies those are taken for the male which show a quick red more firelike than the rest; and contrariwise female, such as shine not so bright but after a faint manner. In the male it is observed that some seem to flame more clear and pure; others are darker and blacker; there be again that shine brighter than the rest, yea, and in the sun give a more ardent and burning luster; but the best simply be those which are called amethystizontes, that is to say, that in the end of their fire resemble the blue violet color of the amethyst.'"

Warlike Martins.

A Farmington (Me.) man tells a good story of the sagacity of the purple martins which abound in that vicinity. He has over fifty of these social birds in the house upon his grounds. A day or two ago, while the birds were flying about the garden, a cat caught one and started off with it in her mouth, the bird crying piteously. Quick as a flash, however, the whole flock of martins were after pussy, alighting on her back, pecking and scratching her, and screaming as only martins can. Puss could not stand this very long, and she dropped the martin. Then the birds left her, and all flew to the house, loudly chattering over the rescue of their comrade.

Mammoth Remains.

The digging up of mammoth remains in the heart of London seems incongruous, yet this has just been done by the workmen on a sewer, who, at the depth of twenty-two feet from the surface, came upon remains of a mammoth and other prehistoric animals. Two large tusks were met with lying near together, along with other bones belonging to the same animal. A portion of one of these tusks was brought to the surface and it was found to measure at its thickest part nearly two feet in circumference.

NOVEL DUELING.

How Our Indian Neighbors Settle Their Differences.

It is a fact that among American Indians of the same tribe, though they may number thousands, there are few cases of quarrels that ever result in murder. This is strange when it is remembered that the Indian is passionate, uncontrolled in his impulses, cruel and ferocious by nature. They have their difficulties and quarrels, however, but arbitration of the old men prevents bloodshed or murder.

Yet once in awhile a fight occurs, and it is a novel sight to witness, says an old western traveler. One buck challenges another to combat. Accompanied by his friends to the battleground, each buck is stripped and made to confront the other.

Between them lies a war club, a smooth, long piece of hard wood, seasoned by years of service and regarded with reverence because of the blood-stains on it received during the war. The seconds of the surly-looking duelists toss up a piece of bark. The winner picks up the club and his opponent, folding his arms, plants himself, bending his head.

It is the clubbearer's privilege to whack his antagonist just as hard as he can and with all the vigorous malignancy he can command on the back. One blow is struck and then the man who has endured it picks up the club and his opponent is subjected to all the force he can command.

So the whacking goes on and almost every blow is a knock-down one, until the duelist that knocked down refuses to accept the club from his opponent. He has had enough and the party breaks up. The severity of the punishment endured in these duels is marvelous. The club used has a jagged edge and every blow struck brings blood, making deep cuts and fearful bruises.

A TERROR DONE UP.

The Hoosier Lad Made the Bully Pay for His Little Amusement.

"I once saw the tables nicely turned on a professional terror," said Richard E. Hill, at the Southern, to a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "During the Black Hills excitement I spent a few days at Cheyenne. Lounging around the saloons was a big whiskered bully known as Pocahontas Smith. He appeared to be always thirsty for blood, but forebore to give offense to any of the numerous killers always plentiful in such places. One day as green, gawky lad from Indiana struck the town. He was the most harmless-looking tenderfoot that ever furnished cheap fame for a professional bad man. Although more than twenty years old, he seemed never before to have been free from his mother's apron string. Pocahontas picked him out at once. There was a large crowd in front of the leading saloon, when the Hoosier came shambling by. Pocahontas looked at him awhile, then ordered him to dance. The youngster protested that he did not know how, but his request availed him to teach him. He did so by standing all around 10 feet. The Hoosier was. Next to snakes the laughing jackass likes hearts. As the party finds hardly warrant getting him a daily supply of delicious reptiles he usually has to put up with chunks of fresh meat and occasional worms.

In Australia, where laughing jackasses generally do as they please, they make constant war on snakes. The bird will pounce down on one like a hawk, grab it back of the head and quickly rise to a considerable height, when he will let the snake drop to the ground. The snake will be stunned by the fall and will no sooner strike the ground than the laughing jackass is thrashing it about preparatory to a speedy meal. The bird is there often called the "squatter's clock," because at six o'clock every evening they everywhere set up a concert of "Ha! ha! ha!"

ROQUEFORT AND ITS CHEESE.

The Town's Beauty Has Been Injured by Its Chief Industry.

Cheese, which has been the fortune of Roquefort, has destroyed its picturesqueness. It has by night speculators, there who have raised great, ugly, square buildings of dazzling whiteness in harsh contrast with the character and somber tone of the old houses. Although the place is so small that it consists of only one street and a few alleys, the more ancient dwellings are remarkable for their height. It is surprising to see in a village lost among the caverns hills houses three stories high. The fact that there is only a ledge on which to build must be the explanation. What is most curious in the place is the cellars. Before the cheese became an important article of commerce these were natural caverns, such as are everywhere to be found in this calcareous formation, but now they are really cellars that have been excavated to such a depth in the rock that they are to be seen in as many as five stages, where long rows of cheese are stacked one over the other. The virtue of these cellars, from the cheese-making point of view, is their dryness and their scarcely varying temperature of about eight degrees centigrade summer and winter.

But the demand for Roquefort cheese has become so great that trickery now plays a part in the ripening process, says Temple Bar. The peasants have learned that "time is money," and they have found that bread crumbs mixed with the curd causes those green streaks of moldiness, which denote that the cheese is fit for the market, to appear much more readily than was formerly the case, when it was left to do the best it could for itself with the aid of a subterranean atmosphere. This is not exactly cheating; it is commercial enterprise, the result of competition and other circumstances too strong for poor human nature. In cheese-making, bread crumbs are found to be a cheap substitute for time; and it is said that those who have taken to beer brewing in this region have found that hox, which here is the commonest of shrubs is a cheap substitute for hops. The notion that brass pins are stuck into Roquefort cheese to make it turn green is founded on fiction.

A Sugar Hoarder.

A man living in Burke, Vt., has saved all the maple sugar he has made in the last fifty years, having now on hand a considerable quantity of the boiling of 1842 and his entire crop of every year since, the whole aggregating 10,000 pounds. It is all stirred sugar and has kept perfectly. Nobody knows why he hoards the sugar and he offers no explanation.

MIXED METAPHORS.

An Example of Gross Errors, Ancient and Modern.

Almost everyone who writes many sentences even in a familiar and epistolary way employs certain figures of speech. It is habitual and instinctive to make use of words in a metaphorical sense; that is, to set forth a thought and make plain a meaning by bringing in a sensible object or suggesting a visible act which bears some resemblance to it, says the Youth's Companion.

Often we become so thoroughly accustomed to the use of a term in its metaphorical sense that we forget that it has a sensible or material meaning apart from the figure of speech, and when we forget this we are in danger of "mixing our metaphors."

When Sir Boyle Roche made his famous speech, "I smell a rat. I see him floating in the air but mark me, sir, I will nip him in the bud," his ideas were clear enough, but he lost sight of rats, air and buds in the thought that was in his mind. If the reader also could lose sight of them this passage might appear eloquent. But they obtrude themselves very humorously upon the mind.

The following was the peroration of an orator at a political meeting not long ago:

"The time has come when we must learn to forego voting for ornamental principles and vote to put bread and butter in our pockets!"

A scarcely less mixed up series of metaphors than Sir Boyle's was recently employed by a newspaper in an American city. Several aldermen had been accused of accepting bribes and the newspapers said with reference to the affair:

"It is reasonable to expect that such of his associates as are innocent of such a crime will leave no stone unturned to purge themselves of all suspicion and exhaust every expedient to smoke the rascals out!"

AN AMUSING EXPERIMENT.

Lilliputian Naval Engagement Imitated by Means of Chalk and Vinegar.

An amusing experiment of a lilliputian naval battle can be made with white chalk and the ordinary table vinegar. Model says, a dozen chunks of chalk to the resemblance of ships, planing the bottom evenly, and using matches for masts, smokestacks and funnels. The rival forces you can distinguish by coloring the enemy's ships with black ink, leaving your own white. Having placed them in a pan or plate close to an imaginary dividing line, pour a good quantity of vinegar between the chalk sticks. Instantly you will hear an audible seething, like the hissing of shells in actual warfare, while ships as if pulling up steam will begin to move forward in slow revolutions, leaving behind them streaks of foam such as are observed in the wake of moving vessels. When meeting at the dividing line they will have attained quite a respectable speed, bumping and ramming together in the endeavor to push one another further from the dividing line. The engagement often proves an exciting one. Of course the one has the most until Pocahontas had emptied his pistol, then he walked up to him and required: "Say, mister, wot do I get for this exhibition?" As he put the question he twined one brawny hand in the big beard and drew the other back like a mainmaster's maul. "I think you've had enough for your money," said the dancer, as he gave the beard another twist that brought the terror to his knees, howling with pain. Pocahontas forked over a twenty-dollar gold piece, and that night stole a mule and left town.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

A Scene on the "Mary Annie" During a Panic Among the Passengers.

It was in the early days of river navigation that a merry party steamed up the Mississippi on the "Mary Annie." Prominent among them was a loud-voiced, overbearing, opinionated man, who took supreme delight in engaging his fellow passengers in long-winded religious arguments.

Predestination was his hobby, and all opposition to his views was overborne by sheer aggressiveness and lung power. From dawn till bedtime he rang the changes on "Whatever will be, will be," until he became the terror of all.

One night there came a shock, says the Shoe and Leather Review, which brought the boat to a sudden standstill. She had struck a snag. There was really no danger, but for a short time the wildest confusion prevailed among the panic-stricken crowd.

In the midst of it all, our argumentative friend was running to and fro in a frenzy of fear, begging and praying for a life preserver.

"Tut, dear sir," said the captain, soothingly, "why this needless alarm? Remember that whatever has been foreordained will be in spite of our efforts to prevent it."

"Oh, I know it," he said, wringing his hands in agony. "I know it. But what is the use to hurry matters?"

The Old-Time Pew.

In days of old when much distinction was had in meeting houses the spelling of our word pew was pue. In French it was puye, in Spanish it was peye, a bench; in Latin it was podium, a balcony or elevated place next to the arena where the emperor sat, and in Greek it was pous, the foot—and in all cases where the feet of the worshiper rested—a raised place on the floor of the church where one might sit or might stand or might kneel. In Puritan meeting houses the choice pews were round about the walls, one step up, and the deacons' seats near the pulpit two steps up, and those of the ruling elders one step higher yet. In these latter days the best pews are in the center of the church—the wall pews fetch less price.

Noble People in Lowly Callings.

It is not in America only that members of noble European families adopt lowly callings to earn their daily bread. According to the Paris Figaro, a Princess Galitzen, a member of one of the oldest aristocratic families of Russia, and a relative of Father Galitzen, who came to Pennsylvania about a century ago to do missionary work, is now a stablemaid in a French circus. A Prince Krapotkin, whose family once exercised great influence and power, is now a cab driver in Moscow where his relatives have often been the honored guests of the czar. Prince Saltikoff, the bearer of a name which often figures in Russian history, daily cleans up one of the market halls of St. Petersburg.

ONE MILE TO THE MOON.

What a South American Hopes to Accomplish with a Telescope.

Marvels to Be Produced by the Use of Reflecting Mirrors—The United States to Be the Field of Development.

Let any scientific reader stand on an unobstructed plain and look at an object one mile away and he will find that he can distinguish in a very clear way not only the outlines, but even minute portions of the object. If, then, the moon could be brought to within an apparent distance of one mile from the earth, what a possibility of scientific discovery would be opened up. This possibility of discovery is what a live and energetic gentleman from Colombia, South America, feels certain he is able to accomplish, and if success crowns his efforts there will be exhibited at the world's fair a reflecting telescope of so much greater power than anything yet known that in comparison the present big instruments, according to the Philadelphia Times, will be little less than toy spyglasses.

Senor Dr. Carlos Alban, of Colombia, is the wizard who proposes to produce all these marvels, and at present the doctor is in Washington conferring with scientific men and officials as to the best mode of procedure. Dr. Alban brings with him letters from his own government and from prominent American and French residents of Bogota. He has served as procurator general of Colombia, and is well-known as a scientist of high standing. His plan for a telescope embraces the principle of reflecting mirrors with several radical changes from the old methods. A new medium is used, in the first place, for the mirrors themselves, and then for focal adjustment, instead of the present method of moving the eye piece, the mirror itself is moved to obtain the proper adjustment. Dr. Alban has already built an instrument, twenty-five inches in diameter, which has been exhibited in New York, and which has shown marvelous power. An instrument of four yards diameter will only weigh two hundred pounds, and unless the eminent inventor has made a very great miscalculation will have such power as to bring the moon within one mile of the earth and allow observers to finally determine the structure and question of the practicability of life existing on that luminary.

An article recently published in the Courier des Etats Unis contains an account of a somewhat similar telescope which was expected to be prepared by the grand exhibition in Paris in 1889. It is interesting to know that Dr. Alban had developed his plan before the Leon Lhapparatus was thought of, and that if further success crowns his efforts the credit of this great stride in astronomy will belong to the American continent, while the United States will be the scene of its practical development and operation.

THE POOR OF NICE.

A People Who Are Put to Desperate Straits.

And now how do these people live? I was invited the other day to visit one of their apartments in the old town, says a writer in the California Magazine, in an article on Nice. This was on the ground floor and consisted of three rooms. The front one, on the street, was the shop, with a door, but no window, and as I groped my way into the middle of sleeping room, I could not see.

Here they sleep in a room with a cold stone floor and no carpet, with no fireplaces and hardly any daylight. The third or back room, which had one window, was the kitchen, eating and living room, also with a stone floor. As wood and coal are dears the strictest economy is practiced about kindling a fire in the curious little French range. When they do have meat to roast, which is very rarely, they take it to the baker, and have it cooked there for a few sous, as an amount of heat sufficient to roast anything would require a most extravagant quantity of fuel for such poor folk.

Everything is bought in very small quantities, and even of staple articles, such as salt, pepper, flour and sugar, just enough for the day is purchased. Ready money is not plenty enough to lay in a stock of such things.

A MEXICAN PECULIARITY.

They Never Neglect an Impecunious Relative.

"There is one peculiarity about the Mexicans in their social and family relations which I doubt to exist among any other people on the globe," said a resident of Chihuahua, Mexico, recently. "While it is true that a majority of those occupying the highest social and political positions in the country are descendants of the proud old aristocratic Spaniards, yet it is equally true that a great many others of wealth and acknowledged leadership have come up from the lower ranks by some sudden turn of the wheel of fortune or eruption of revolution. Unlike the American, the Mexican who acquires fame and fortune never forgets or neglects his poor kin, and, unlike the American again, he treats his more impecunious relatives in a queer way. He takes them into his household as servants, giving to them the most menial service, but never denying the relationship or attempting to conceal it. I know of many instances where a rich Mexican's mother is his cook, his sister his house girl and his father or brother his butler. The American would either disown them altogether or put them on an equal footing with himself. In this regard, you must admit, the democracy of Mexico is purer than that so loudly boasted of in this country."

The Grave of Miles Standish.

The place where Capt. Miles Standish, the warrior chieftain of the early settlers at Plymouth, Mass., was buried is believed to have been established beyond doubt. According to tradition, he was laid at rest in an old burial ground, between the bodies of his daughter Lora and his daughter-in-law Mary Standish, the grave being marked by two triangular pyramidal stones. A grave answering this description was recently opened at Duxbury, Mass., by the local rural society and found to contain the bones of an old and powerfully built man. In graves at either side were the bones of two young women, and further along in the row were the graves of two children, supposed to be Miles Standish's sons, who died in boyhood.

IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Sights Along the Principal Street of the Russian Capital.

By day or by night, in winter or summer, it is a pure delight to stand on the Anitchkoff bridge and survey the scene on either hand, writes Isabel Haggard in Scribner. If we gaze to the north toward what is one of the oldest parts settled on the rivulet-riddled, so-called "mainland," in this northern Venice, we see the long, plain facade of the Katherine institute for the education of the daughters of officers, originally built by Peter the Great for his daughter Anna as the "Italian Palace," but used only for the palace servants until it was built over and converted to its present purpose. Beyond we catch a glimpse of the yellow wings of Count Scheremeteff's ancient house and its great iron railing, behind which, in a spacious court yard, after the Moscow fashion so rare in thrifty Petersburg, the main building lies invisible to us. If we look to the south, we find the long ochre mass of the Anitchkoff palace, facing on the Nevsky, upon the right shore; on the left, beyond the palace of Sergiei Alexandrovitch, the branch of the Alexander Nevsky Monastrey, in old Russian style, with highly colored saints and heads of seraphim on the outer walls, and a perspective of light, stuccoed building—dwellings, markets, churches—until the eye halts with pleasure on the distant blue dome of the Troitzky cathedral, studded with golden stars. Indeed, it is difficult to discover a vista in St. Petersburg which does not charm us with a glimpse of one or more of these cross-crowned domes, floating, bubble-like, in the pale azure of the sky. Though they are far from being as beautiful in form or coloring as those of Moscow, they satisfy us at the moment.

If it is on a winter night that we take up our stand here, we may catch a distant glimpse of the numerous "skating gardens," laid out upon the ice cleared on the snowy surface of the canal. The ice hills will be black with forms flitting swiftly down the shining roads on sledges or skates, illuminated by the electric light; a band will be braying blithely, regardless of the piercing cold, and the skaters will dance on in their fancy dress ball or prize races, or otherwise, clad so thinly as to amaze the shivering foreigner as he hugs his furs.

BY RAIL TO THE STARS.

Figures of Time as Incomprehensible as Those of Distance.

In a recent lecture on "Fixed Stars" Dr. David Gill wanted to give an illustration of the distance to Centauri. This is what he said as reported in the Boston Globe: "We shall suppose that some wealthy directors for want of outlet for their energy and capital construct a railway to Centauri. We shall neglect for the present the engineering difficulties—a mere detail—and suppose them overcome and the railway open for traffic. We shall go further and suppose that the directors have found the construction of such a railway to have been peculiarly easy and that the proprietors of interstellar space had not been exorbitant in their terms for right of way.

"Therefore, with a view to encourage traffic, the directors has made the fare exceedingly moderate, viz., first class at 2 cents per 100 miles. Desiring to take advantage of these facilities a gentleman, by way of providing himself with small change for the journey, buys up the national debt of England and a few other countries, and presenting himself at the office demands a first class single to Centauri. For this he tenders in payment the scrip of the national debt of England, which just covers the cost of his ticket; but at this time the national debt from little war had been run up from $3,500,000,000 to $6,500,000,000. Having taken his seat it occurred to him to ask: 'At what rate do you travel?'

"'Sixty miles an hour, sir, including stoppages,' is the answer.

"'Then when shall we reach Centauri?'

"'In 48,663,000 years, sir.'"

Mice in Scotland.

The plague of mice which has been causing such widespread disaster in Scotland of late continues and increases, and a special commission of the department of agriculture is now at work taking evidence in the matter with a view to devising some effective remedy. Some interesting points have been brought out during the progress of the commission. Quite a number of farmers attributed the plague of mice to the killing of the birds of prey and weasels by the gentlemen owners shooting over the estates, and by the keepers who killed the weasels because the weasels destroyed the game. One man said the keepers had killed a hundred weasels on his farm and the adjoining estate. The mice had increased and destroyed the pastures, and he had lost five thousand dollars on sheep in consequence. His family had lived on the farm for three centuries. Another man said that for the same reason his crop of lambs this year numbered three hundred and thirty-three against an average of six or seven hundred. The situation is very serious, and nothing the farmers have been able to do so far has lessened the scourge.

WHAT A DOZEN ...

A Very Elastic Term Meaning Anything from Two to Fifty.

The child is taught at school that a dozen means twelve every time, but when the child grows into a man he finds that a dozen is a very elastic term. A baker's dozen is thirteen, and so is a publisher's or a news agent's in many parts of the world. In some sections a dozen of fish means twenty-six, and there are other anomalies of this kind. But to find a dozen indicating anything from two to fifty it is necessary to go to the earthenware trade. Here the size and weight of articles decide how many make a dozen, and in jugs, bowls, plates and so on there are two, four, six, eight or more to the dozen. A dozen composed of twelve articles is a very unusual thing in the wholesale pottery trade, and as a result there are few clerkships more difficult to hold than in this line. I tried the work once and failed ignominiously, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. To have to find the cost of five hundred articles at so much a dozen when that dozen may mean anything, is a very difficult task until a man gets thoroughly used to it. That is easy then. I have been told, though I never got used to it sufficiently to know of my own knowledge.

VENGEANCE OF THE WOLVES.

One of Their Number Killed by the Pack Because of a Mistake.

During one of my hunting and fishing excursions in Louisiana, says a writer in Forest and Stream, I was fishing on a lake two or three miles long and from one-quarter to one-half mile wide. On one side the hill land came down near the lake, leaving about one-quarter mile of sand beach, and while there I saw a deer running at the top of its speed toward the lake, and a moment later a wolf appeared in hot pursuit. Expecting them to plunge into the lake, when I could overtake and kill them both in the water, I kept my place. Just before the deer reached the water it was caught by the wolf, which pulled it down and killed it. Then the wolf stalked around, looked about, trotted off some distance and set up a howl, went further and again howled and then into the woods, when I heard more howling.

The wolf being out of sight, I rowed my boat to the place and got the deer and then went back to my fishhooks. Shortly there appeared on the scene a pack of ten or twelve wolves. They sniffed and moved all around where the deer had been killed. These movements occupied considerable time. They would huddle together, change about and trot in all directions, keeping close together. Finally they got into a fight; the whole pack attacked one wolf and killed it. It was literally bitten and chewed to pieces. Now, what was the wolf killed for? The probability is, and I am almost positive, that the dead wolf was the one that killed the deer. I have talked to many hunters upon the subject, and have come across but two who had seen anything similar, and they thought the wolf had been killed for lying. If it was done in the case I saw for lying it was the only time I ever knew a wolf to be killed wrongfully.

SHOOTING AT ICEBERGS.

An Expensive Amusement Proposed for the New American Navy.

It has been suggested that the men of war of the great navies should be employed in the destruction of the icebergs of the north Atlantic. According to this plan the bergs are to be bombarded with great shells, which, penetrating deep into the great ice and exploding there, will shatter them to pieces. There is no doubt that this would be a far more profitable expenditure of ammunition than the uses for which it is designed, says Scribner's Magazine, for any target is better than the dear bought frame of man or the products of his skill of hand and mind, but it is more than doubtful if the end could be obtained in this way. In the first place, to accomplish the desired result it would be necessary for the men of war to watch the exit of Baffin's bay in the springtime, and break up the bergs into relatively small bits, so that they would no longer float with their bases in the deep southward setting current, but, would drift with the floe ice. To do this with several hundred great masses, averaging probably at least one thousand feet in cube, would require an enormous expenditure of money. Including the wear and tear of guns, the shells from the great modern ordnance cannot be fired at a less cost than five hundred dollars for each shell, and it would probably require many hundred rounds of ammunition to break up a single berg. It would not at all serve the purpose to rend the ice to pieces in the midatlantic district, for there the fragments would float about and multiply the dangers of navigation. Such work, if done, would make that region nearly impassable for a portion of the year, though from the readiest melting of the ice the trouble would not endure so long. On the whole this interesting project does not seem practicable.

ORIGIN OF "WHITE CAPS."

How This Noted Band of Outlaws Gained Its Name.

"I suppose there are fewer people in this country who know the origin of the term 'white caps' than there are those who have fallen under the ban of the scoundrels in Indiana and other western states," said Hiram Berry, of New York, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The term did not originate in this country, but its origin dates back nearly a century to County Kerry, Ireland. Nearly one hundred years ago, when Ireland was more populous than at present, and when the people were not so harassed by British misrule, there lived in County Kerry a large and influential family named Whitecap, who, whenever any of their neighbors became too obstreperous or immoral, waited on them in the night, took them from their houses and gave them a sound thrashing with a cat-o'-nine-tails as a warning to desist from their wrong doing and evil practices. Similar clans were formed in other sections of Ireland, all of whom were called whitecaps, not white caps, two words, as they are written in this country. The popular impression is that the appellation comes from the form and color of the headdress that the Indiana regulators wear when perpetrating one of their outrages, but this is a mistake, as the history of the movement proves. The Whitecaps in Ireland were a terror to evildoers and were of value to the good order of the society of their day, but I don't know that there is need for them in any part of America."

Two Swedish Babies.

Two Swedish peasant women attracted considerable attention recently at the immigrant's bureau at Ellis Island by the aboriginal way in which they carried their babies. The little ones were tucked in a leather bag suspended from the back of the mother from shoulder straps. The babies would have looked like papooses if they had been a little darker. Peasant mothers of Sweden have so much hard work to do aside that they have to take their babies with them. To leave their babies free they rarely put their infant burdens on their backs. Larger bags are used for twins.

Tea Tasting.

The teas used by tea merchants in tasting teas are made especially for the purpose of the finest French china, and hold no handles or saucers. The teas are carefully weighed out and placed in the cups, when boiling water is poured on them. Tea tasters now adays depend more upon the odor than the taste of teas, and some of the most expert do not taste them at all, but rely entirely upon smelling them.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - OCTOBER 28, 1892.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND, New York.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI STEVENSON, Illinois.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Congressman at Large.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

For Supreme Judge.
CRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

For Electors at Large.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WILSON, Allegheny.

For District Electors.

Samuel O. Thompson,	Clement R. Wainright
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Crane,
John O. James,	William Moran
James Duffey,	Charles D. Speck,
S. W. Timmer,	Samuel S. Luby,
Azur Lathrop,	F. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Hommelright,
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan,
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Hesden,
Michael Liebel,	Thomas McDowell,
J. K. P. Hall.	

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress,
L. D. WOODRUFF.
For Senate,
GEORGE W. RHINE.
For Assembly,
S. W. ALLEN.
JAMES J. THOMAS.
For Prothonotary,
J. C. DARBY.
For Register and Recorder,
D. A. McGOUGH.
For District Attorney,
F. J. O'CONNOR.
For Poorhouse Director,
RAPHAEL RITE.
For Surveyor,
H. SCANLAN.
For Coroner,
Dr. GEORGE MARTIN.

VOTE the straight Democratic ticket. It is easily done and you cannot make any error.

IF you were a candidate on the Democratic ticket neither Stineman, Davis, or Murphy would vote for you. They are not built that way. They will give you plenty of taffy while they are candidates, but never a vote.

IT was announced at Minneapolis on Friday night that John P. Rea, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, would vote the Democratic ticket at the next election on November 8. It is said that Judge Rea's conversion from Republicanism was primarily brought about by Mr. Cleveland's pension vetoes. Speaking of the matter Judge Rea said that after an exhaustive examination into the matter he failed to find a single veto that was not based upon principles of right and justice. He also says that the Republican party is wrong in its tariff theories.

LET every Democrat in the state of Pennsylvania make up his mind that if he shall live until the 8th day of November, he will go to the polls and vote. Not again for four years will he have an opportunity to strike a blow for the principles which are the only safeguard of Republican institutions. Remember, that the Republican organization is weakened in every stronghold. In the county of Allegheny, it is probably defeated. Every Democratic vote is going to count this year. We are not fighting a hopeless fight. Tens of thousands of Republicans are with us. If the full Democratic vote is brought out, we may carry the Keystone state for the cause of honest Government.

JUDGE BARKER'S election, says the Hastings *Tribune*, may have been a disappointment to many people in this county, yet the majority of them believed that he would fill the office with dignity and credit. Are they to be disappointed? If not, it is high time for Judge Barker to turn his back upon a good many of the politicians who beset him for his influence and his counsel. If he would wear without stain the ermine which fell upon his shoulders in spotless purity, he must not drag it in the political mire. Beside, the integrity which does not find an uncongenial element in street corner contabs and back room political councils is in danger of an early death. Judge Barker is openly accused of electioneering practices. We do not know him to be guilty, but we think he should be above suspicion for the sake of the high trust which has been committed to his keeping. He will not be so if these things continue.

BEING plentifully supplied with cash, the managers of the Republican campaign in New York state, says the Philadelphia *Record*, have begun earlier than usual the systematic debauchery of the suffrage by which that party occasionally carries the state in important elections Heretofore, on these rare occasions, they have been aided by Democratic defection; but this favorite condition does not exist now. There must be a profuse expenditure not only to bring out Republican votes, but also to keep out Democratic ballots. Hence the adoption by State Chairman Hacket of the simple plan, just exposed, of sending money into the various counties to bribe Democrats not to register. No registry, no vote; and this trick has been worked before with considerable success. It is part of a desperate game, in which the real parties interested are the mass of the people on one hand and the protected manufacturers on the other.

For the first time in the history of the country the result of a national election is avowedly to depend on the ability of the minority to purchase votes enough to win. How far the resentment of intelligent citizens against this cold-blooded commercial system of electioneering will go cannot be foretold; but we greatly mistake the temper and spirit of the American people if the vote-buyers do not receive this year a memorable lesson and chastisement.

THE *Mountaineer* is out in a long article in this week's issue censuring the county commissioners for not advertising a letting for the printing of the election tickets in this county. It is a brilliant conception of the youthful editor.

Two weeks ago the size of the ballot was uncertain, and every responsible printer in Pennsylvania who had put in bids on election tickets withdrew his bid. In Allegheny county—where the young man has evidently heard something about a letting having been made—the printers of Pittsburg went together and agreed to let one man do the bidding—practically no letting at all—and then divide the work. Had the attorney general decided, as it was for a time feared, that the ballot would be fifty two inches long, three-fourths of the counties in Pennsylvania would have held no election. It would have been an impossibility to print the tickets, for the reason that there were not printing presses enough in the state of size large enough to have printed them.

The commissioners of this county, anxious to perform their duty in providing election tickets, talked with the proprietor of the FREEMAN about the matter, and it was concluded that, in the uncertainty attending the construction of the Baker ballot and the uncertainty of its size, the proprietor of the FREEMAN should, as soon as the size of the ballot would be known, at once make arrangements to secure the paper necessary for printing them.

This we did, and have undertaken to print one-half of the ballots. Unless something unforseen occurs, we expect to have them done in time. Why the commissioners did not consult the *Mountaineer* we do not know. It may have been because they knew his charges would be extortionate if he got a chance. They had some experience, for in publishing the triennial assessment last year the Carrolltown *News* and the Johnstown *Herald* each charged the county $35, while the *Mountaineer* doubled them both and sweetened the pot two dollars, charging $72 for the same work.

But we are spinning this article out longer than we intended and must cut it off. The game is not worth the powder. The readers of the *Mountaineer* will, however, be benefitted this week, as in its article it quotes liberally from the FREEMAN of several years ago, and, although the matter is a little old, its readers will have some good reading matter for once. It may, however, be like "casting pearls before swine," and not appreciated.

But before we close we wish to quote the *Mountaineer* in what it says in drawing a parallel between Allegheny and Cambria counties in printing the ballots. It says:

They [Allegheny county] will pay $20,000 for 840,000 official and specimen ballots and 210,000 cards of instruction, making a total of 1,050,000 pieces, which will cost them about $1.91 per thousand; quite a different figure from the $5 per thousand which it is said the Cambria county commissioners will pay for their ballots. If Cambria county were paying for the Allegheny county job at $5 per thousand she would pay $31,500 for it, or $11,500 more than Allegheny county will pay for it.

And yet this verdant youth says in another column that his "bid [for printing the ballots] had been prepared." Evidently he has lain up at nights poring over the problem, for he shows his familiarity with the work. "Our bid had been prepared," says the young man, who says "quite a different figure from the $3 per thousand which it is said the Cambria county commissioners will pay for their ballots."

This young man who pretends to be a printer and who "had prepared a bid," ought to know that he could not print a little 8x10 circular for much less than $3 per thousand.

What the commissioners of Allegheny county intend doing with 210,000 cards of instruction we are at a loss to know. The editor of the *Mountaineer*, who "had prepared a bid" for the work in this county, and who is therefore familiar with the work, and who figures out that the work in this county at the same rate would cost $31,500, or $11,500 more than Allegheny county will pay for it, ought to enlighten us.

The man who wrote the article in the *Mountaineer* did not know what he was writing about. It is too absurd to argue. Three dollars per thousand would not buy the paper, and if the editor prepared a bid he could not help but know it.

The editor of the *Mountaineer* may be authority on what woman in the neighborhood has presented her husband with a new baby, but on printing the ballots it is self evident he knows nothing.

OF course the protected manufacturer is for a Protection system out of which he can get the wages of his employes paid and have a handsome bonus besides. Steel rail makers are protected $13.44 per ton, and they pay $11.59 in wages. Sugar refiners are protected $11.20, and they pay $3.04 in wages. Pig iron workers are protected $6.72, and pay in wages $3.35 per ton. It is easy to understand why a protected manufacturer should be for the McKinley bill. But why in the name of common sense should the mechanic, the laborer, or the miner, the storekeeper, the car driver, the professional man, or any of the great unprotected class want to keep up this great scheme of fraudulent taxation. They don't want to do so. And they will say so at the polls in November.

A DEMOCRAT remarked the other day that in a conversation had with J. C. Stineman, one of the Republican candidates for assembly, he was led to believe that Mr. Stineman hardly knew which party he belonged to—he liked them both—he voted for men. It takes molasses to catch flies.

THE easiest and safest way for every Democrat to vote is to vote the straight Democratic ticket. If you try cutting it may result in your whole vote being thrown out on account of some mistake.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1892.

The man who desires some favor seeks to influence the government clerks on the male persuasion to contribute to the Republican campaign fund and to promise to go home and vote the Republican ticket if the fellow the Republican bosses are looking for just now, for the possession of the largest campaign fund ever handled by a National committee has not prevented the Republican committee making its usual squeeze of department employes, and every day a new sort of influence is brought to bear upon those who have neither contributed nor promised to go home to vote. The latest is a circular letter from the chairman of the local committee of the precinct in which the clerk votes, begging him to contribute and to come home for the election and intimating that it may be dangerous to his official head not to do both. The officials of the New York state Republican association do not hesitate to openly say that they intend using all the influence they possess to have clerks from that state who refuse to contribute and to vote dismissed. Still the Civil Service Commission says the law is not being violated. Perhaps not; but it is being evaded on all sides, if not violated.

It is such a common thing to find Republican members of the cabinet engaged in small political business that unless the case is in some respect striking it excites little or no comment here. Attorney General Miller has occasionally posed as a man who endeavors to keep politics out of his official acts; but he has, this week, been guilty of demanding, nay, compelling the resignation of a Democratic judge of the Utah Supreme court, for no other reason than his politics. This too, in the face of the unwritten rule that judges of Territorial courts be allowed to serve a term of four years, unless they are guilty of misconduct, and the fact that the term of this judge, who was appointed shortly before the close of the Cleveland administration, would have expired in a few months anyway. The deposed official Judge T. J. Anderson, takes what he considers his dismissal philosophically. He says: "My place was wanted for a Republican and one will now get it. That's all there is to it."

The tone of Whitelaw Reid's somewhat belated letter of acceptance is decidedly pleasing to Democrats. It shows in the first place that the Republican managers thought it nessary to put before the public a special plea in behalf of the Republican policy on the tariff and kindred subjects, and it admits that the control of the Senate and the House will go to the Democrats with the election of Cleveland and Stevenson. This admission was, of course, inserted to scare out the full Republican vote, but it cannot fail to have an excellent effect on the Democrats, by pointing out the fact that for the first time in many years they have an opportunity to gain possession of the entire Government, a prize well worth striving for.

Washington Democrats have always been noted for their enthusiastic campaign work and their liberal contribution of time and cash to the party, and they are living right up to their reputation this year. The advisory committee, which includes some of our most prominent business men, are hard at work and determined that every Democratic voter in a doubtful state who is temporarily residing in Washington shall be sent home to vote, unless he positively refuses to go, as a few of the week kneed brethren in government offices have already done. This committee is prepared to furnish free transportation to these voters unable to pay their own way, and it expects to get several thousand voters to go home and cast their votes for Cleveland and Stevenson. There was an enthusiastic ratification meeting held here to night under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic club, of this city, and participated in by all of the local Democratic organizations.

There is one happy Democratic member of the Washington Stock Exchange, he succeeded, after a long search, in finding a Republican to cover his $500 wager that Cleveland would be elected. That sort of Republican is scarce and mighty hard to find just now.

Democrats have every reason to be pleased with the political news which comes to this city, as it indicates that the end of Republican misrule is near hand.

The departments are all running without heads this week, and the most of them will be in that condition until after election, as nearly all of the cabinet members will take the stump after leaving Chicago, where they all are to-day.

M.

A Horrible Cremation

LIMA, O., Oct. 27.—At the Weston limestone quarries yesterday some of the men had just finished burning a kiln of lime, and were in the act of shutting it up, when one of the logs, standing upon end and used as a brace, caught fire. Two of the men, Joseph Koontz and Henry Bowers, while trying to extinguish the flames, accidently got on top of the kiln, which gave way, precipitating the men on the red-hot lime. The top fell in on them, and it was impossible to get at the poor fellows, who were roasting alive in the presence of their helpless fellow workmen. Their groans and cries were terrible to hear. Both were unmarried. Fred. Hearshe, who was handing them water, was also badly burned. He held on the bar overhead and was rescued.

Mrs. Harrison Dead.

WASHINGTON, October 25th.—Mrs. Harrison is no more. At 1.40 A. M. came the end. For the second time in the history of the White House a President's wife has died within its walls. Mrs. Harrison met death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian, and her last hours were comparatively free from pain.

For twenty-four hours the president and family had been almost constantly at her bedside awaiting the end. Last night was without special incident, but late and early, so frequently that he could have slept but little, if at all, the president was in and out the sick chamber and was never away for any length of time.

THE secret ballot will be used in twenty-eight states, on election day, a fact not gratifying to the Republicans when they consider the losses they sustained in Vermont and Maine under a secret ballot. The Republicans must cast these new style ballots in fifteen states which have been more or less solidly in the Republican column for years. These states are California, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Vermont.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 27.—Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt has had another paralytic stroke at his mansion here. He was attacked this afternoon and is now dangerously ill.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

What Apathy Means.

The large registrations in all states, especially in the cities where personal registration is a requisite of voting, indicates the alleged apathy in this campaign is only skin deep, and is simply indifference to noisy demonstration. The people understand the issues and have made up their minds. Still in New York city the acres of Democrats who assembled on Tuesday night did not indicate either indifference or apathy in the metropolis. In the state the apathy is confined to the rural districts where, according to the *Herald's* non-partisan canvas of the situation by correspondents especially detailed, the Republican farmers are in no amiable frame of mind toward their party because of McKinleyism. In summing up the results of its correspondents' tours through the rural counties of the state, the *Herald* says editorially:

"The localities visited have been chiefly rural districts, where the Republicans always look for and have hitherto received pluralities to make up the majority which they bring down to the Harlem river. The general tenor of our correspondents' reports, like the one from St. Lawrence county published this morning, has been rather unfavorable to the Republicans. They indicate more than apathy. They show discontent and dissatisfaction among farmers who have always voted the Republican ticket and who now complain of the effects of the McKinley law."

Two such capable judges of the political trend as Colonel McClure and ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker agree that the winner will have a phenominal majority and that everything will go with a rush. Aside from faith, there is but one indication of the way of the rush that has a solid value, and that is come cutters to Cleveland because of McKinleyism. We do not refer to men of the distinction of MacVeagh, Gresham, Cooley, Cox, and Schurz, but the numbers of intelligent persons of merely local and neighborhood influence. There are a great many of these reported from every close and doubtful state. We find the record of them in all our exchanges, without any counterbalancing movement from the Democratic side. This seems to us one of the most encouraging signs of the times. It has a solid value and its universality shows it is not due to local causes.—*Pittsburg Post.*

He Has Been Tried.

The Republican attacks upon Grover Cleveland fall flat. And for a very good reason: He has been tried—the people know him.

When it is said that Mr. Cleveland is a free-trader the people point to his message when he was President. It is the message of a tariff reformer, but not a tariff smasher.

When it is charged that Mr. Cleveland could not be trusted to veto a free-silver bill, the people point to his writings and speeches on this subject. His record is their answer.

When it is said that Mr. Cleveland could do nothing to check the reckless expenditures of Congress, the people point to his warnings and his vetoes when President. They put their index finger on the concrete fact that the appropriations by the fifty-first (Billion Dollar) Congress exceeded those of the last Congress under Cleveland $217,723,000.

When it is charged that Mr. Cleveland is hostile to the Union soldiers, the Democratic veterans reply that under Cleveland there were 64,6658 more pension claims allowed and $62,112,000 more disbursed for pensions than under the preceding Republican Administration.

When it is alleged that the civil rights of citizens at the South would not be safe under Cleveland, the record is again appealed to. And it shows that the South was never more peaceful and prosperous, and the rights of all citizens there more secure, than during President Cleveland's term.

Four years of such experience will offset no end of partisan accusations and campaign lies. The people have tried Grover Cleveland and know that they can trust him.

The Chinese Must Go.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—Collector Mitchell was kept hustling yesterday in instructing deputies on the Chinese registration question.

The Geary bill—passed at the last session of Congress—requires all the natives of the Flowery Kingdom who cannot show themselves to have resided there ten years and during that time to have been of good moral character, such residents must file an affidavit to the effect that they fulfil the requirements. On each affidavit the names of two reputable citizens must apper.

If Chinese do not secure signers to their certificates by May 3 back they go to China. They are having a hard time getting signers as the majority of American citizens are weary of the almond-eyed race. John's picture must be attached to his affidavit, and every Chinaman objects to that. All of them say the law is unjust. Captain Mitchell has written to Washington to see if two witnesses to each affidavit are necessary.

The Funeral Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct., 25.—Arrangements for the special train which will bear Mrs. Harrison's remains from Washington to Indianapolis have been completed by Vice President Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railroad. Accommodations for the president, with his family and a few personal friends, including the vice president, members of the cabinet and their families.

At 11:30 A. M., Thursday, the train will leave Washington, reaching Baltimore at 12:35 P. M., Harrisburg 3:35, Altoona 7 o'clock, Pittsburg about 10:20, eastern time, Columbus 4:35 and Indianapolis at 7:30 o'clock on Friday morning. The return will be made as soon as convenient after the funeral services on Friday evening. The mourners are expected to be in Washington again 6:10 P. M., on Saturday. An engine, combination baggage and drawing room car, a dinner car, three sleepers, the president's private car and an observation car containing the remains will comprise the train.

LIQUORS will be sold in Jackson Park during the World's Fair. After long discussion the National Commission decided that it would not interfere with contracts made by the Chicago directors for the sale of light beverages and stimulants.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—More than 1800 varieties of roses worthy of cultivation have been produced during this century.

Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester;" she lives in the light of the morning. *Tilton warmers, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.*

—The blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and machine works of the Latrobe monastery were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss, $1,200.

—A family in Reading, England, can prove by local records that they and their ancestors have paid rent for their house for no less than 400 years.

—A cutlery factory at Meriden, Conn., recently completed a wonderful toy—a perfect pocket knife, with 30 blades, pincers, shears, awls, etc., which is said to weigh but one-eighth of an ounce.

—Advices from all small towns throughout the Middle, Atlantic, and New England states say that Columbus Day was celebrated greater than any event since the Centennial celebration day of 1876.

—A pear tree which was set by Governor John Endicott in 1630 is still standing near Davensport, Mass. It blossoms freely, although 272 years old, but the fruit, like most of the pears of that date, is of poor quality.

—The rivers of Russia grow shallower year after year, and the Vorskla, once an abundant tributary to the Dnieper, and compared to the Hudson or Delaware, 250 miles long, has completely and permanently dried up.

—In some of the ancient temples of Egypt, known to be more than 4,000 years old, the stones were doweled together with hour-glass shaped ties of the Timarish or shittim wood, the dowel sinks being only about one inch deep.

—Fierce fires among the timber are raging at Mt. Penn and Neversink mountain near Reading, and a large number of men are out fighting the flames to prevent their spreading to valuable buildings, including several summer resorts.

—The first smoke-consuming railroad locomotive ever built was turned out of the Chicago and Alton cat shops at Bloomington Ill. in October, 1862. Its inventor, A. R. Cavner, says it not only consumes its smoke, but economizes fuel.

—One of the latest applications of electricity to mining operations is seen in a lead mine in Belgium. Each bucket arriving at the top of this shaft makes an electric contact, and a needle in the office indicates, by a red light upon a revolving drum, the number of buckets brought up.

—A railroad from Middletown to Steelton, to connect with the Philadelphia & Reading at the latter point, will be constructed by a private corporation. It is said the survey has been made and the right of way secured. An electric railway is about finished between these points.

—There are 64 countries where an invention can claim protection, or rather where patent fees may be paid. Sixteen of these are in Europe, eight in Africa, four in Asia, 27 in America, and nine in Oceania. The total price of these 64 official scraps of paper amounts to the nice little sum of $18,000.

—The king of Siam has recently prescribed a rigorous test for those of his subjects who claim to be endowed with the mantle of prophecy. An enactment has now been made providing that no prophet shall be entitled to public confidences unless he has the gift of sitting unharmed in the midst of a sea-coal fire for the space of at least half an hour.

—A novel plan for training trotting horses is being tried at San Toencho, Col. Instead of trotting them round a track they are made to swim round a course in a tank 90 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. The water is tepid and strongly impregnated with salt to prevent the horse from taking cold. Four times round the course gives the horse as much exercise as a mile of trotting.

—Mrs. Marie Dill, aged 63 years, was found insensible on the old state road near McKeesport, late Saturday night, with a deep cut on the back of her head. She died Sunday morning. It is supposed she was murdered, but there is no clue to her assailant. Her husband, John Dill, is an old and well-known citizen of McKeesport. Of late he and his wife have had trouble at times, and she would leave him occasionally.

—Ellsworth Congton and William Streator, of East Troy, Pa., were killed at the depot at Canton, this state, on Wednesday night, and J. J. VanKirk, of Granville, Pa., was badly injured. The Republicans there had a rally and parade. After the parade there was a big crowd at the depot to take the excursion train home. The East Troy band was playing, standing on the track, when a freight train come along and struck the crowd. Congton was a member of the band. VanKirk will probably recover.

—Observations of the sun's eclipse made at a number of observatories Thursday of last week showed that the moon came seven seconds ahead of time and ended before the predicted period. During the eclipse the sun spots were carefully studied. Several were in plain view. One of them went through several changes in form, breaking into two spots and otherwise misbehaving. Bridges of light were seen over other spots, some of which interlaced very nicely. Several mountains on the moon were plainly visible. Princeton took 14 photographs, to find, if possible, an atmosphere on the moon's surface, but no evidence of an atmosphere was found.

Will Go for Grover.

The Ogdensburg *News*, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., which has been the leading official Republican organ of St. Lawrence county, the other day printed Wayne MacVeagh's letter, with the following comments of its own:

"For reasons parallel with the above we have decided to advocate the election of Grover Cleveland as against Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Cleveland has said and proved that he would rather be right than be president: Mr. Harrison has demonstrated that he would rather be president than be right. Between two such candidates we can no longer maintain a neutral attitude and feel that we are performing a duty toward our readers and our common country by taking a stand, as from this hour we are in favor of the election of the honest, fearless Grover Cleveland.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that, having been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court to distribute the fund in the hands of M. D. Kittell, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Bernard McCuskey, late of Wilmore borough, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, I will sit at Attorneys' Room in Court House, Ebensburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1892, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at which time and place all parties interested may attend, otherwise be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

H. H. MYERS,
Auditor.

BALTZELLS'

WE have just opened a fine new line of Dress Goods in Zigzag, in glace effects and mixed shades of gray brown, green, garnet and blue. It is all wool, 42 inches wide and we will sell it at 50c., worth fully 75c. The very latest. We are now offering the best 50c. cloth we have ever sold and it cannot be found anywhere else as cheap, nor can it be bought now for the same, being a job lot we secured some time ago. They are in all shades and worth much more.

We are selling a fine line of camel's hair, 54 inches wide, in several shades, at $1.25 a yard, a bargain, and extremely stylish. We have a few of those beautiful pattern goods in several styles from $8 to $12. A handsome line of Henriettas in all shades, 46 inches wide and 75c. a yard. The same in serges. We have an elegant line of black Astrakan, 50 inches wide and $2.50, $4 and $5 a yard. In Coatings there are new things in black diagonal, 50 inches and $2 a yard. Tan diagonal, 54 inches, $1.50. Tan chevron, $1.65; mixed colors, $1.75; all stylish and new goods. Our stock of ladies' and children's Underwear is very large and complete. We have in ladies'

Natural wool flat goods at 75c., 81 and $1.25.
Natural and white ribbed, 75c., 81 and $1.25.
Scarlet wool, flat, 81 and $1.25.
Dr. Warner's camel hair, 81, $2.25.
Dr. Warner's combination suits, flat goods, $3.75, 4.25.
The same ribbed, 85.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

B. & B.

A Difference.

There's a SURPRISING DIFFERENCE in the

PRICE
OF
DRESS GOODS,

Even when the qualities are identical. Have you superior shopping facilities—and do you get the most for every dollar? Write our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

for samples with prices. You'll discover a large saving can be made on a season's purchases.

Fall Dress Fabrics.
NEW FRENCH SERGES

in large line of new colorings, 50 inches wide.

75 Cents.

Note that the width is 50 inches and that most stores get 55c. to $1.00 for these Serges.

Very Choice Line
CHEVRONS, TWEEDS
and DIAGONALS,
ALL WOOL,

38 inches wide, in irridescent or changeable effects.

50 Cents

There are unusually good value for 50 cents—more than 50 cents' worth as values usually go.

More than 1,000 styles of New Fall Dress Fabrics at 25c. to $2.50 to select from. If you cannot come,

WRITE!

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the full value of the prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $5 to $7.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf. $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,
Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

ma27.3m

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

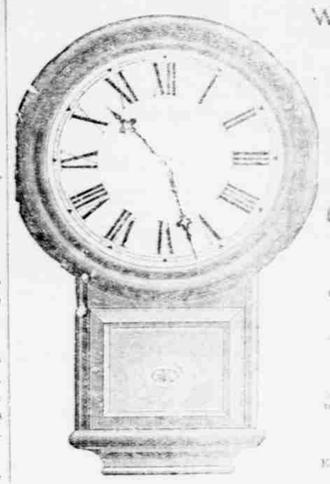
Centre Street, Near Jail.

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving parlor on Centre street, near the jail, where the barbering business in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

F. X. FEES.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches
In Key and Stem Wind.

A LARGE SELECTION OF ARTICLES
—IN—
JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is complete and new and will sell for cash or exchange for produce.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1892.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
—AT—
J. D. LUCAS & CO.'S.

Bargains In All SUMMER GOODS!
Fall and Winter Goods Will Soon Be Here
And We MUST Have The Room

FALL SEASON,
1892!

The Fall and Winter season of 1892 promises to be one of the best seasons we have ever had. We have heretofore carried the Largest and Finest Stock in Northern Cambria, and with the expectation of a good fall season, we have more than doubled our stock. We are now prepared to show you the Finest assortment of

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

in the county and give you the LOWEST PRICES in the state. Our stock needs to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see us and we will save you money.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

Read the
Freeman.
$1.50 per Year.

1892.
EBENSBURG .:. FOUNDRY
Will Have For sale This Year:

Plows,	Plow Points,	Cutter Woodwork,	Thimbles,
Spring Tooth Harrows,	Lumbermen's,	Cultivator Teeth,	Bolts,
Cultivators,	Iron Beams,	Cultivator Tops,	Hammers,
Mowing Machines,	Plow Beams,	Log Chains,	Sledges,
Reapers,	Cow Bells,	Ox Bows,	Vises,
Rakes,	Cook Stoves,	Ox Yokes,	Anvils,
Sections for all Machines,	Ranges,	Wagons,	Steel,
Hay Forks,	Heaters,	Sleds, Log,	Spring,
Hay Carriers,	Heating Stoves,	Sleds, Bobs,	Iron,
Thresters,	Fanning Mills,	Sleds, Ice,	Shoeing,
Sled Soles,	Grates of all kinds,	Scrolls,	Castings,

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

"QUINN'S,"
New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

Iron City College.
N. W. COR. PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURG.
TWENTY THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES.

The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for illustrated Catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address, J. C. SMITH & SON,
Aug. 19 81.eow. PITTSBURG, PA.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county upon the estate of Joseph Tomlinson, late of Allegheny township deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE TOMLINSON,
JOHN E. TOMLINSON,
Executors.

Oct. 10, 1892.

HOTEL LEGRANDE.

H. J. SCHETTIG, Proprietor.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unorganized and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

To Investors.

Why waste your time looking for a safe investment when you can buy Bonds of Northern securities on the installment plan? Payments run one and two years. Interest 6 per cent on your money. For full particulars address, H. A. LAMBERTON,
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa.

Duff's Business College,
PITTSBURG, PA.
The oldest, largest and best equipped Business College in Western Pennsylvania. Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship.
Address, DUFF'S COLLEGE,
for the active duties of life. Pittsburg, Pa.
Sept 30-2m

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

OCTOBER 28, 1892.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

...Hon. Wilson of Indiana, visited Johnstown on Monday.

...Remember how to vote, don't try to split your vote. Vote the clean ticket straight.

...Several schools of Altoona, spent Friday last at Ebensburg last week.

...Remember how to vote don't try to split your vote. Vote for the clean ticket straight.

...Remember to make a sure thing of it by voting the straight ticket. If you will always be right.

...Several dollars were sold on the Ebensburg Building Association at premiums ranging from...

...Mr. Rodney, in Fairfield township, was broken into recently, and about thirty dollars in money carried off.

...Several sheep were shipped from Mineral Point on Monday last, two by Templeton & Garver, and one by Thomas L. Edwards.

...A horse driven away from the residence of Frank Blair, on Monday night, would be glad to have information of its whereabouts.

...Some cigar dealers to prosecute, out of which the...ecourage. They should be the customer and let...

...Election day, of this place, who ...s in Pittsburg, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Grace, visited home on Saturday.

...The Democratic ticket place the square to the right ...Democratic wherever it ap...Cross on the official ballot.

...Several hundred dollars of Susquehanna ...money in that township changed hands last week, ...ed to leave a widow and ...

...Sheriff Sally will be held in Johnstown Wednesday ...John B. Low, of Philadelphia, Reesser, of Lancaster, ...Conference meeting.

...Another coal bank on the ...is opened up and ...E. B. Cresswell. At ...the Chief source ...ing but that was ...

...Keeping the remains ...Sunday ...ession on Thursday ...The passen...President Harrison and ...with the members of ...families.

...Justice who was em...was struck by the ...train on Wednesday of ...and had one of its ...by the ankle. The limb ...mputated below the knee.

...meeting will be held at ...Friday evening, October ...political issues of the ...discussed. Hon. Ed. T. ...Esq., and other ...Democrats. Be sure and ...

...time with our paper ...of our office being ...work of printing the ...We will also be behind ...after the election of ...Democrats we expect to ...

...son of Dr. Christy, of ...riding a spirited colt, ...father on Wednesday, ...Tuesday, fright at the cars ...The lad was ...a broken ankle and ...

...go to the polls early, ...last moment you may ...There will be crowds at ...during after supper, and, ...time for each one to ...there will be many left ...

...Smith, of Jackson township, ...with his family, took ...Creek, Dawson county, ...will make their ...Mr. Shuman was a ...are sorry to see him ...

...evening will be held at ...Saturday evening, Nov. 1st. ...Clearfield county, ...express the meeting. ...be present. Every ...out and hear the ...speak.

...columns will be ...of Theodore Sell, ...at private sale his ...and brewery. The ...and to a party on ...ation to that business ...and often found.

...Ruhl Walker, who ...Beaversville, Somerset ...an arm torn off near ...The boy had just ...and passing through ...when his arm was ...the above result ...

...o'clock Friday night ...Rainsburg, in Bedford ...was destroyed by ...and hay. The ...There was an insurance ...probably covers ...of the fire is not ...

...to be the Republican ...state chairman, ...at the guard ...that all voters ...that hour who ...leave the right ...them in the ballot-box.

...known, while ...Saturday week be...Mr. Martin Sander's ...was intentional ...but the party will ...Mr. Sanders and ...a prosecution.

...on Tuesday, James ...convicted of malicious ...September term ...American imprison...the county jail, ...convicted for cut...Brown's saw-mill, at ...

...and Ira Rendon, who were ...Ebensburg and vicinity ...returned to Helena, ...The former is a son ...of this place, and the ...of Nathaniel Rendon, who ...Ebensburg ...ago was also a resi...

—Mr. Isaac Blough, a well-known citizen of Scalp Level, died at his home on Tuesday last aged about fifty-five years.

—Last Friday night a number of Huns, who had assembled in a house at the Lippencott mines, Westmoreland county, making merry over a keg of beer, had an altercation which resulted in one of the number being slashed across the abdomen with a knife, completely disemboweling him. The wounded man will die.

—Sam Davis has been an attache of the Cambria county court house for twenty years and now seeks another fat county office. J. C. Stineman, though very rich and just out of the sheriff's office, is also a particular friend of the dear voter for similar reasons just now. Their opponents are poor but worthy men.—*Johnstown Herald.*

—John Connelly who worked in a stone quarry at the viaduct, in attempting to get off a moving freight train near that place one day last week, was thrown under the wheels and had one foot mashed so badly that it had to be amputated, while the other leg was cut off between the ankle and the knee. He was taken to the West Penn Hospital.

—A chap is now traveling round this section trying to swindle parties with a contract for wire fence. He offers to give enough wire to fence a ten-acre field if the party will sign a contract to take the agency for the wire. The contract is where the swindling comes in, for if read closely it turns out to be a promissory note for $150, after a few words are erased with oxalic acid. Beware of him.

—The trial of Colonel A. L. Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel J. B. R. Streator, and Surgeon W. S. Grim, of the Tenth regiment, on the charge of assault preferred by ex-Private Iams, will occur next Wednesday in the Allegheny courts at Homestead. Iams, it will be remembered, was strung up by the thumbs and drummed out of camp in disgrace for hurrahing over the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick.

—The large barn of Mr. James W. Duncan, of Buffington township, Indiana county, near the Cambria line, caught fire on Thursday morning of last week at an early hour and was soon reduced to ashes. All of this year's crop was stored in the barn, and the loss is heavy, estimated at about $2,500, with an insurance of $1,000 in the Dwelling House Insurance Company of Boston. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—On Wednesday morning about 9o'clock the residence owned by Peter Stauffer, situated about five miles southeast of Greensburg, was burned to the ground. The fire originated in the upper story, and when discovered was beyond control. In the excitement a babe, aged about one year, that was sleeping, was forgotten until too late, and it was burned to death. The mother is almost frantic over the death of her darling. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Loss, $1,500, with a small insurance.

—Mrs. Mary O'Marra, aged 65 years, widow of the late Cornelius O'Marra, of Johnstown, was struck by an electric car on Broad street, Sixteenth ward, Johnstown, thrown to the track, and the wheels of the car passed over her left leg near the ankle. She was so badly injured that amputation was necessary, and she was taken to Memorial Hospital, where the operation was performed, and it is thought she will survive. The cause of the accident is attributed to the deafness of Mrs. O'Marra, who has been very deaf for some time.

—A wonderful cave has just been discovered at Woodward, Centre county, and a stock company has been formed to explore it. Those who have visited the place give its dimensions as five miles in length and varying in height from fifteen feet upward, while it is filled with innumerable caverns that rival in grandeur the famous cave in Kentucky. In it is a flowing stream, almost a river, and a waterfall, the depth of which can only be imagined. The discovery has created a great excitement in the eastern part of Centre county.

—It is well known that dry sand is one of the best things that can be used for killing an incipient oil fire, and some factories where oil is used have been equipped with bails of this material in various departments. It is now suggested that many dwelling house fires caused by lamp explosions might be averted by keeping some of the ornamental vases in the room filled with sand, so that it would be always at hand and ready for use in case of need. A further incidental advantage is that fragile pieces of porcelian, by being so ballasted, would be rendered less liable to breakage.

—A fatal accident occurred on Thursday morning about 8:30 o'clock at a point on the Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad known as Rock Cuts, about two miles south of Lloydsville, in which Joseph Hines lost his life. Mr. Hines was foreman in charge of blasting when he met his death. He had set off a blast and was running away from it for safety, up a steep declivity. In his haste he stumbled and fell backward directly on top of the charge simultaneous with its explosion. His chest and left arm was shattered and mangled in a horrible manner, resulting in instant death. He was about 40 years of age and a widower with one son, whose whereabouts are unknown.

—There is much dissatisfaction among the fishermen of the state on account of the many loose places in the fish laws, and when the next legislature convenes a new bill, now being prepared by a number of sportsmen, will be presented. The fishermen want the law changed to eliminate these points. They want the salaries of the fish wardens raised so that they can devote their time to prosecuting violators of the law; they want out-line fishing free to all, and the heaviest of fines levied on those who explode dynamite in the rivers, and those who run sawdust and alkali into the streams. They will also recommend that the trout catching season be extended from April 1 to August 1, instead of from April 15 to July 15.

Columbus Day in Ebensburg was observed by the pupils of our public schools, at 2 o'clock p. m. forming into line and, together with the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans, preceded by a drum corps, paraded through the principal streets of the town. After the parade was over the stars and stripes were run up on the flag pole recently erected on the school building, and the starry emblem was saluted by old and young as it floated gracefully to the breeze. A prayer was offered by Rev. Manly, of the Christian church and addresses were delivered by F. J. McKenrick, Esq., Alvin Evans, Esq., Rev. Jones, and County Superintendent Leech. We were unable to be present owing to the press of work in our office, but if we are living and well we will be on hand at the next.

—The Huntingdon reformatory sustained another loss to its property on Tuesday night by an incendiary fire. About 4 o'clock the mammoth abattoir belonging to the institution was discovered ablaze and in a short time was a smoldering ruin. Sixty hogs in an adjoining pen narrowly escaped incineration. The fire was unquestionably of incendiary origin, and it is believed that one of the many discharged inmates who were hovering about the town applied the match. Instead of returning to their homes after their final discharge, many of the inmates prefer to become charges on the charitable disposed citizens of Huntingdon, and on numerous occasions they have obtained aid from defenseless housewives by threats and intimidation. The plague of burglars that now infest that place is credited to the source of discharged reformatory inmates.

—Augustine Smeltzer, of Allegheny township, will offer for sale at his residence in that township, on Saturday, November 19, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following personal property: Two work horses, two road wagons, spring wagon, sled, mowing machine, grain drill, plows, shovel plows, cultivator, harrow, hay rake, spreaders, swingle and double trees, chains, grubs, hay by the ton, straw by the load, corn fodder by the shock, corn, oats, buckwheat and potatoes by the bushel, cow, heifer, shingles by the thousand, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale, when reasonable credit will be given.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October 26, 1892:

Milton H. Rummel and Annie M. Devinny, Johnstown.

John O'Donnell and Mary Kindler, Grant, Indiana county.

August Kelm and Marla Nieman, South Fork.

Joseph Varadi and Annie Draskor, Johnstown.

George W. Miller and Regenia Blair, Johnstown.

Henry Roberts and Anna Toner, Johnstown.

Harry E. Amigh and Lavina Hildebrand, East Conemaugh.

Raymond J. Kaylor, Hastings, and Ellen Frances Adams, Carrolltown.

Alfred J. Oakley and Susan Wilkins, Morrellville.

Solomon Harrison and Salmelda Mi...ely, Stonycreek township.

William H. Barnhart and Mary Hotchsteld, Roxbury.

John H. Pfliegar and Mary A. Kist, Johnstown.

William Benson and Pollie Techner, Johnstown.

Joseph H. Joy and Emma Diener, Walnut Grove.

James Roberts and Kate Herbert, Johnstown.

Isidore Lilly, Clearfield township, and Lydia Warner, Chest township.

Peter E. Kenney and Susanna M. Workinger, Johnstown.

E. J. Barnett and Mattie Gardner, Johnstown.

M. E. McNeal, Adams township, and Kit Murray, Frugality.

Correspondence.

Mr. Charles Christe and Miss Maggie Donahue, both of Munster township, were united in marriage at Loretto on October 18, 1892. The attendants were Mr. George Christe, of Altoona, brother of the groom, and Miss Rose Driskel, cousin of the bride. The ceremony was performed at Prince Gallitzin Chapel by Rev. H. P. Connery, of Ashville, uncle of the bride. The happy couple then proceeded to the home of the bride, where a sumptuous dinner was given by their many friends. They were then driven to Cresson, and, accompanied by their attendants, boarded an east-bound train for Altoona, where the groom's parents reside and where an elegant supper was served. The rest of the evening was spent in music and other amusements suitable for the occasion. The young couple were the recipients of many handsome presents from their numerous friends. The groom is one of Cambria county's model young men, and the bride is young, handsome, and fully equipped for her calling in life. They have the extended good wishes of their many friends. They are now visiting friends in eastern cities. X.

A Modern Marvel.

When the Pittsburg *Times* took possession of its splendid building last April its publishers promised that the *Times* would grow in excellence in the same proportion as its quarters have been enlarged. The *Times* had already won such a proud position among the newspapers of the country that there was general curiosity to know how the promise would be redeemed. That curiosity has been most pleasantly gratified. The *Times* has been so enlarged, and so many new features have been added, that it is everywhere cited as a marvel of modern journalism. The chief wonder is that a newspaper so complete in every respect can be sold for one cent a day, or $3 per year, little less than the cost of a first-class weekly newspaper. If any of our readers are not familiar by personal inspection with the merits of the *Times* we advise them to send for a sample copy, which will be mailed free to any address. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality it will pay you to write to the *Times* for terms to agents.

The South Fork Branch.

JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 26.—A telegram was received at Dunlo on Tuesday from Pittsburg ordering the cutting of ties for the extension of the South Fork branch of the Pennsylvania railroad from Dunlo to Scalp Level and a Pennsylvania company engineer says the work will be pushed so that the new line can handle the output of the Scalp Level coal mines in the spring. It is also found that these mines can be operated without sinking a shaft, as all of the veins crop out near the level. Five veins are located there, with an average thickness of twenty-six feet, the best of the coal being found in what is known as the Lemon vein, seven feet thick, the coal from which is used for making coke.

The Philadelphia parties who are behind the big project have been here and are now extending their option on mineral lands about Scalp Level. It is stated that the work of the South Fork extension of the railroad will be managed by Superintendent of Construction George, of Pittsburg.

Big Fires in Altoona.

Half a block of buildings, extending from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets on Tenth avenue, Altoona, were consumed on Friday morning by an incendiary fire that originated in the livery stable of D. C. Patterson. For a time the First Lutheran church was threatened, but it escaped with melted window glass. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

Altoona had another fire on Sunday afternoon, which started in W. E. Gruver's stable, at Green avenue and Ninth street, and communicated to the residence of Constable Barger and the slaughter house of William Hare. A stiff wind carried the flames to Duke & Arthur's livery stable, Shaw's store and residences of Samuel Baker, John Malze and August Delozier, where the fire was stayed. Loss about $20,000; insurance $6,000. The fire was started by boys playing with matches.

Discovery Day.

The following programme for Columbus Day was rendered nobly by the pupils of the East Cresson school:

1. Reading of president's proclamation and raising the flag, Harry Eckley.
2. Reading—Columbus—John McCann.
3. Compositions—Columbus—by Lizzie Bruce, Katie Lilly, Agnes Wentroth, Virgil Gardner, Leo Dodson, Thomas Bruce.
4. Exercise—eight boys.
5. Patriotic quotations—several pupils.
6. Scene—Columbus in prison—John McCann.
7. Isabella and her jewels, Katie Lilly.
8. Responsive exercises, teacher and school.
9. Recitation, teacher.
10. Claim of the nations, Lizzie Bruce, Agnes Wenderoth, Robi Rhody.
11. Music—America.

If the Dog Had Not Stopped, Etc.

As to the *Mountaineer* not being able to turn the work out in the specified time, we have only to say that had proposals been advertised for and had we received the contract, the work would have been done in the *Mountaineer* office.—*Mountaineer.*

Letter from Thos. M. Marshall, Jr., Esq.

The Republican politicians of the county are resorting to every unfair means and unscrupulous methods in order to defeat F. J. O'Connor for district attorney. A communication in the *Mountaineer* of this week, signed "A Citizen," throws out the inference that F. J. O'Connor *did* write a letter favoring a commutation to life imprisonment in the Elmer Bruner homicide case, and also published a letter written by F. J. O'Connor to Thos. M. Marshall, Jr., Esq., accepting notice of the application in Bruner's behalf, and that he (Marshall) was at liberty to show his letter to the board of pardons on the hearing. Poor old Sam Reese, who was so coldly murdered at the hands of Elmer Bruner, and whose body now "lies moldering in the dust," while Elmer Bruner sits within the walls of the Western Penitentiary, under a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, but not with the recommendation or approval of F. J. O'Connor, whose conduct in the trial of the case was able, fearless, and honorable. Yes, Mr. "Citizen," the Democratic papers *did* say that F. J. O'Connor *did not* write a letter favoring the commutation of sentence of Elmer Bruner, and it wasn't because Samuel Reese was of Welsh descent, either.

Read Thos. M. Marshall, Jr.'s letter to F. J. O'Connor. Here it is:

THOS. M. MARSHALL, JR.,
Counsellor at Law, 117 Diamond St.,
Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1892.

Hon. Frank J. O'Connor.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter requesting me to say whether or not you wrote any letter to the pardon board or signed any petition recommending the pardon of Elmer Bruner, I reply that you did not. I wrote to you, and in reply to my letter you wrote a letter to me, stating that you accepted service of all notices, etc., and at the same time giving some of your views in regard to the case.

I am a Republican and you are a Democrat, but in justice to you I must say that if ever a district attorney did his duty in a homicide case you did yours in the Bruner case. Your conduct of the case was able, fearless, and honorable. If you had gone before the pardon board to oppose the commutation of Bruner's sentence I would have considered your conduct unprofessional. In the whole history of Allegheny county there has only been one district attorney who has ever appeared before the pardon board to oppose a commutation of a death sentence, and in that case the conduct of the district attorney in so doing was condemned by the whole bar of Allegheny county. A district attorney is only called upon to try the cases in court, and the questions which come before the pardon board are not legal questions; they are questions to be determined outside of the case, it being an application of the prisoner for "mercy," and not a legal review of the case. The rules of the pardon board provide that they will not pass upon any question passed upon by the courts.

It gives me pleasure to put you right in this matter, because the mixing of politics with the administration of justice is a blow at our form of government.

Correspondence.

ASHVILLE Pa Oct., 24, 1892

Editor Cambria Freeman

DEAR SIR:—We had a grand rally of the voters, Democratic, Republican and Prohibitionists in Ashville on last Thursday evening and all those interested in a fair election were there. Mine host, James Hanlon, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel had ready a large hickory pole the emblem of our old time Democracy measuring 75 feet, which was raised at the corner of Main and Broad streets. The pole was raised without accident and was placed in position about 6 o'clock P. M., with the stars and stripes proudly floating from its top.

Frank J. O'Connor, Esq., candidate for District Attorney, who among other speakers had been invited was promptly on hand and the meeting was organized with M. D. Wills, as President. Promptly at 8 o'clock Mr. O'Connor was introduced to the audience by Mr. William Riley.

Mr. O'Connor in his usual able, forcible and convincing manner, presented the issues of the campaign to his admiring crowd of hearers and in a forty-five minutes speech, he electrified the citizens of Ashville, with more truth intermixed with pleasing anecdotes than the citizens of this place have listened to for a long time. He spoke in a respectful way of the rank and file of the Republican party, but showed plainly that the fault was with those who framed the principles of the party.

Among other things he said that the sooner the American people learned to think and vote for themselves the sooner high tariff, trusts and tramps would disappear together with political chicanery and jobbery. On the whole the meeting was a grand and entire success and when all was over three cheers were proposed by J. J. Rhody, and heartily given for F. J. O'Connor, as a truthful political orator, Grover Cleveland and the whole Democratic ticket.

The people then departed for their homes to ruminate how for many years they had followed the platform of high protection tariff and were all glad they had raised a pole in honor of our candidates and were pleased that our present and next District Attorney had come. We were also gratified to find that Mr. Hanlan feels so much interested in the success of the Democratic party as to have its colors planted at his door.

So for the present, "farewell Brother Watkins Ah! Z.

Who is He?

A man who lives in Cambria county came to Altoona yesterday, and after transacting some business had several hundred dollars in his pocket. He reported to Railroad Officer Hamlin later in the day that he went up Tenth avenue, afterward went into a saloon and called up a drink for himself and those who were in the room at the time. He also averred that this was the only drink he took, but he appeared to lose all consciousness afterwards, and when discovered by Mr. Hamlin was in the waiting room at the station with his money spread on a seat alongside of him. He was engaged in counting it. He was finally persuaded by the officer to go to the bank and deposit it. Some time before the mail train started he hunted the officer up and together they went to the bank, where the money was drawn out. He was put on the train and sent to his home by Mr. Hamlin. He could scarcely remember anything and had the appearance of having been drugged.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Leaf By Leaf.

The dropping of the leaves is not always caused by the ending of summer, or the advent of the fall season, but indeed by many causes. So with the health and life of the human being. One by one they are carried to an early grave. You take a cold and say, "Oh, well it is nothing but a cold," and so it is, but if not checked in time and neglected, it leads to consumption and other diseases. Prevent it, stop it, by using a pure rye whiskey. Ministers, physicians and hospital superintendents agree in recommending as a perfect stimulant, Klein's Silver Age or Duquesne Ryes. The former sells at $1.50 and the latter at $1.25 per full quart Sold by Ludwig & Son Johnstown Pa.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale in Lilly borough, Cambria county, Pa., his Hotel, with Brewery attached; Two Ice Houses, Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. The House is licensed now. For further particulars call on or address the proprietor, THEODORE SELL.
Lilly, Pa., Oct 28, 1892.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, as sketched by a special reporter of the Johnstown *Daily Herald*—Reliable designs and fine goods.

"During a recent flying trip to Ebensburg the writer of this article visited the Marble and Granite Works of Jas. Wilkinson & Son, which were founded in 1854. The senior member of this progressive firm has had an experience of thirty-five years, and his son and partner is also a skilled worker. The class of work they produce is of the highest order and style. From four to five hands are employed and the very finest monuments in the county seat are specimens of their skill. Shipments are made through this and to adjoining counties.

"All kinds of cemetery work is executed and a fine line of Iron Railing is handled and sold. The stock of work kept on hand (received by the car-load) is very extensive and many very fine monuments are exhibited, two especially being executed in the rustic style and in imitation of brickwork, with a finely executed cross on the top. Among the many fine monuments erected by this firm is an elegant ten fifteen-feet-high monument for Sheriff Griffith, monument for Father Christy (sixteen feet high), also monuments for Jacob Kibler and daughter of John Griffith. Both gentlemen give personal attention to business as well as executing the finest work. In all the time they have been in business they have adhered strictly to the maxim all goods just as represented and prices as low as the same class of work can be bought elsewhere. We have no hesitancy in recommending Messrs. Wilkinson & Son to our readers as reliable business men, progressive and trustworthy. Visit their establishment before ordering elsewhere."

☞Special attention paid to setting work.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
aug19 1y. 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE.—The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lilly Building and Loan Association will be held in Joseph Rager's hall at Lilly, Pa., on the THIRD THURSDAY OF OCTOBER, 1892, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the general transacting of business and the election of officers.

J. B. MULLEN,
Oct. 8, 1892 Secretary.

FOR RENT.—The saw mill, planing mill and furniture manufacturing establishment of the undersigned, with good engine, tools, etc., is offered for rent. Possession given immediately. Address or apply to WILLIAM COLE,
oct21 3t. Ebensburg, Pa.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the court-house, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in October, $1,000 00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LAUGHLIN, Secretary. President.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman to do house work; small family; wages, $4 per week. Inquire of Joseph Griffin, Munster township, near Naylor station.

A CAR LOAD of Barb Wire cheap at Dutton & Son's.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
LAND OF WILLIAM H. DILL.

OSCAR MITCHELL, ASSIGNEE OF WILLIAM H. Dill, will expose to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, Pa., on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1892,
at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.,

All of the undivided one ninth part or interest in all those seven certain tracts of land situated in Chest township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:

No. 1—Beginning at a hemlock; thence north 4 degrees east 62 perches to stones; thence north 84½ degrees west 186 perches; thence north 5 degrees east 168 perches to a hemlock; thence north 84½ degrees west 50 perches to the of Thomas Matthews tract; thence south 5 degrees west 145 perches to post; thence south 67½ east 109 perches to hemlock; thence 75 degrees east 45 perches to a hemlock; thence south 49 degrees east 61½ perches to birch; thence north 85 degrees east 51 6 10 perches to hemlock at the place of beginning, containing

104 Acres and 45 Perches.

No. 2—Beginning at a post and witness, thence north 68 degree east 104 perches to hemlock; thence south 65½ degrees east 72 perches to post and John Ketland tract; thence north 5 degrees east 267 perches to line of James Ruth tract; thence north 85 degree west 168 perches to old witness; thence south 4 degrees west 300 perches to post and witness at place of beginning, containing

268 Acres and 21 Perches,

and being a part of tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Thomas Masters.

No. 3—Beginning at a fallen hemlock; thence north 85½ degrees east 84 perches to fallen White oak and corner of Martin Luffborough tract; thence north 5½ degrees west 373 perches to post on line of James Ruth tract; thence south 5 degrees west 89 perches to hemlock; thence north 85 degrees west 62 perches to a hemlock; thence south 5 degrees west 122 perches to line of John Ketland tract; thence south 84½ degrees east 156 perches to post; thence north 4½ degrees east 98 8 10 perches to a hemlock; thence south 85½ degrees east 122 perches to hemlock post; thence south 5 degrees west 41 perches to hemlock post; thence south 85 east 84 perches to a maple post; thence north 5 degrees east 50 perches to hemlock; thence south 85½ degrees east 80 perches to a fallen hemlock and place of beginning, containing

374 Acres and 147 Perches,

and being tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Thomas Ketland.

No. 4—Beginning at a fallen white oak; thence 5 degrees east 170 perches to post and corner of Anthony Simons tract; thence north 85 degrees west 373 perches to post and line of James Ruth tract; thence south 5 degrees west 177 perches to post and line of Thomas Ketland tract; thence south 85 degrees east 373 perches to a fallen white oak and the place of beginning, containing

414 Acres and 135 Perches,

and being tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Nathan Luffborough.

No. 5—Beginning at a maple and corner of William Parker tract; thence south 5 degrees west 177 perches to post and corner of Nathan Luffborough tract; thence south 85 degrees east 373 perches to post; thence north 5 degrees east 177 perches to post and witness, corner of William Parker tract; thence north 85 degrees west 373 perches to maple at the the place of beginning, containing

414 Acres and 135 Perches,

and being tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Anthony Simons.

No. 6—Beginning at maple and corner of Anthony Simons tract; thence south 84 degrees and 30 minutes east 375 perches to post and witness and corner of Anthony Simons tract; thence north 21½ degrees west 257 perches to old chestnut; thence north 85½ degrees west 292 10 perches, thence south by residue of tract 5 degree west 156 perches, be it the same more or less; thence in a westerly direction to the western line of the William Parker tract; thence south 5 degrees west 52 perches, be it the same more or less, to maple at the the place of beginning, containing

204 Acres and 72 Perches,

be it the same more or less and being part of a tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of William Parker.

Reserving and excepting out of the last described tract of land 70 ACRES and 102 PERCHES, be it the same more or less, conveyed by Patrick Flynn et al to James I. Gill by deed recorded at Ebensburg, Pa., in deed book No. 57, page 3 47.

No. 7—Being all that certain tract of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid surveyed on warrant granted in name of John Ashley, and containing

433 Acres and 153 Perches.

Reserving and excepting out of and from the several above described tracts of land all the Timber of every character and kind, standing, growing, lying, and being on all of the above described tracts of land.

All of the above tracts of land being undivided with good veins of Coal and Fire Clay.

Terms of Sale.—OSCAR MITCHELL,
Assignee of William H. Dill.

October 8, 1892.

TRIAL LIST.—List of causes set down for trial at a special term of court to be held at Ebensburg, Pa., beginning November 14th, 1892.

Pindle	vs. Cambria Land Co.
McDonald	vs. Frazier et al.
Myers	vs. Chestnutwood et al.
McAleer	vs. Harbison et al.
Cole	vs. Cresswell
Helfrick	vs. Hauk & Bro.
McCloskey	vs. Smith.
Work	vs. Dunmire.
Kilmeroiliger	vs. McGough.
Huguenee & Bechler	vs. Leahey.
Costlow	vs. Dwelling House Insurance Co.
Use Shenk	vs. Wieshger et al.
Johnston, Horn & Co	vs. Hogler & Wilson.
Strause & Co	vs. Burk.
Frick	vs. Bits et al.
Sano	vs. Newhouse.
Otto	vs. Foust et al.
Telford	vs. Byrne.

JAS. C. DARBY,
Proth'y's office, Oct. 17, 1892. Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Noon, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to Michael Noon, resident of Carroll township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. MICHAEL NOON,
Executor of James Noon, Deceased.
Carroll Twp., Pa., Oct. 29, 1892.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to Enclosure of Adam M. Hitch, in Chest township, on or before the 15th day of May 1892, one Yearling, Black Heifer, piece cut off left ear and white hind legs in part, Holstine breed. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. ADAM HITCH.
Chest Twp., Oct 18, 1892.

A

MYSTERIOUS
FIRE!

On the evening of September 8th a fire suddenly started in the Great

HAP - AND - BLANKET - FACTORY
of Taylor & Co., New York,

Destroying some of the goods. The firm resolved at once to close out their whole manufacture at any reasonable price to cash buyers. Mr. B. Simon coming to New York at the time, heard of the sale and bought heavy, and having received the goods last week, we offer same now at prices you never heard of.

Haps, Good Quality and Heavy, at 69 cents, worth $1.50
Haps, Extra Quality, - 89 cents, worth 1.75
Haps, Prime Quality, - $1.12, worth 1.75
Haps, the best made, at - 1.75, worth 3.50

BLANKETS! - - BLANKETS!

Good and Extra Heavy at - - - -	99 cents, worth $1.75.
All Wool Blankets - - - - -	$1.35, worth 2.75.
One Big Lot of Gray, at - - - -	2.50, worth 4.50.
Home-made Blankets, Best Goods for Wear, at - -	4.90, worth 8.00.

☞Remember this sale cannot last forever. You should not delay in coming. If you wish to pick out what you want, and not take the goods at once, we will put your name on the package and lay them aside for you, and all you have to do is to make a small deposit on it, and take the goods away whenever it suits you. We do this in order to give everybody a chance to have the benefit of this sale, so if you have money or not you can buy Very Respectfully,

SIMON & CO.,
CALLITZIN, A

LADIES:—We have about 100 **NEWMARKET** COATS on hands for Ladies and Misses which are worth from $10 to $20 a piece In order to clean them we offer same at a uniform price of $2.50. The cloth in these Coats is worth three times the amount you pay for the Garment.

SIMON & CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. 1 OF THE Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after November 15th 1891.

	NORTH.			SOUTH.		
	Irvona Exp't..		6 02	Dist....		8 20
	Church Train*		6 24	Pacific Exp*		8 40
	Fast Line*	1	6 42	Mail*..	1	9 00
STATIONS.		A M	A M		A M	P M.
	Cresson	7 40	10 25		11 30	5 30
	Gallitzin	7 50	10 31		11 25	5 20
	Altoona	8 00	10 45		11 10	5 05
	Ashville	8 06	10 51		11 04	4 59
	Wilmore	8 20	11 05		10 50	4 45
	Summit	8 25	11 10		10 45	4 40
	Carrolltown	8 35	11 20		10 35	4 30
	Loretto	8 40	11 25		10 30	4 25
	Cresson Exp't..	8 55	11 40		10 15	4 10
	Mail*..	9 00	11 45		10 10	4 05
	Church Train*	9 15	12 00		9 55	3 50
	Fast Line*	9 35	12 20		9 35	3 30

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sunday only
Black letters indicate telegraph stations.
Denny's, Moore's and Critchfield's Crossings will be flag stations for all trains.

No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27 for points east of Cresson, and with Pacific Express at 8 45 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9 22 for points east of Cresson.

No. 3 connects with Mail Train at 4 28 for points West of Cresson, and Mail Express for points east of Cresson.

From points west of Cresson No. 4 connects with Mail train at 9 23 and from points east of Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27, and Pacific Express at 8 45.

No. 6 connects with Mail Train at 4 28 from points east of Cresson, and Mail Express at 5 17 from points west of Cresson.

Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and mail Express east.

Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coal port or Irvona.

Stations marked "*" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless so notified. W. P. RATHBUN,
General Manager and Superintendent.
F. J. BURROUGHS, Train Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSburg & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect December 20, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp	5 55 a m	Harrisburg Ac.	9 23 a m
Western Exp	4 43 a m	Seashore Exp.	6 30 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 24 a m	Mail	9 38 a m
Pacific Exp	8 45 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Mail	4 26 p m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Way Pass	2 36 p m	Mail Exp.	5 17 p m
		Phila Exp.	8 12 p m

SOUTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M.
Ebensburg		7 40	10 25	3 30
Bradley	3 0	7 50	10 31	3 41
Kaylor	4 8	7 56	10 35	3 50
Noel	6 1	8 01	10 58	3 55
Munster	6 5	8 06	10 41	4 00
Lucket	9 6	8 11	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11 3	8 20	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M.
Cresson		9 30	11 10	5 20
Lucket	1 7	9 35	11 25	5 30
Munster	3 8	9 40	11 29	5 37
Noel	5 3	9 44	11 35	5 43
Kaylor	6 5	9 47	11 41	5 48
Bradley	8 3	9 54	11 47	5 57
Ebensburg	11 3	10 10	12 01	6 10

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations. No trains on Sunday.

ST. CHARLES
HOTEL!
CHAS. S GILL, Prop.
RATES: $2.00 TO $3.00 PER DAY.

Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached.

Cor. Wood St. and Third Ave.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

BONANZA to MENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. H. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Bu

LEGAL SUICIDE.

The Oregon Method of Executing Criminals.

An Automatic Device by Which the Condemned Launches His Own Soul Into Eternity—Better than Electricity.

Not to speak lightly of a grave subject, Oregon has put the beer on her murderers. The man who kills another and is convicted of murder is sentenced to death as in other states, but is made to hang himself.

The hanging takes place there amid all the horrid surroundings which are common to the death penalty elsewhere. The striking difference, we are informed, is in the supreme moment—the execution itself. Instead of the sheriff, or some hired deputy, having to hang the culprit by springing a trap, touching a trigger, or driving off a horse, the gallows is automatic and the victim is his own executioner. The hanging takes place in the "execution room" of the jail, in the presence of fourteen persons—certain designated officers, a spiritual advisor chosen by the prisoner, and a jury of six reputable citizens of the county. The reporters are not in it. A dervish worker named Bradley is the inventor of the hanging contrivance, which is said to beat electricity, and is thus described by the Oregon Chronicle:

As the prisoner enters the execution room and has finished his consultation with his spiritual adviser, the black cap is placed over his head, the noose is adjusted, and he advances to a position on a small piece of carpet, about four feet square, which is placed directly in front of the fatal machine. While there is nothing suspicious about this carpet except it is a small platform separated from the rest of the floor. Below it rests on the end of a long lever, the opposite end of which is in an adjoining room. In this adjoining room are two large pails. The upper pail contains about forty pounds of water, a rubber tube connecting it with the pail below and the water starting to flow at the opening of a valve. This pail of water is fastened to one end of a steel bar, at the other end of which is a thirty-pound ball of iron, held in its position only by the heavier weight at the other end. To this ball of iron is attached a rope passing upward and over a pulley into the wall, where a trigger holds a weight of two hundred and twenty-five pounds in position. This weight is also securely fastened with a rope, which seems to disappear over the ceiling. The other end of this rope is the end at which the condemned man is standing.

Unconscious of what he is doing, he steps on to this small bit of carpet. His weight moves the lever under the floor. By this the valve in the pail of water is opened. Noiselessly the water passes through the rubber tube into the empty pail. The ball of iron is released from its position. It jerks out the trigger holding the heavy weight. This drops, and within thirty seconds from the time the man has stepped on to the carpet he is jerked into the air and his death is instantaneous. The prisoner is jerked about six feet into the air and falls back to about three feet from the floor.

In each of the four executions which have taken place the neck has been broken and there has appeared no sign of struggling.

SMALL WRITING.

Remarkable Results of a French Editor's Offer.

A leading Paris paper, the Eclair, is offering a gold medal as a prize to the finest writer, without distinction of nationality, writes a correspondent. It is not literary merit that is wanted, as the above announcement would lead one to suppose. The puzzle-giving editor merely wants to know how many words can be written on a piece of paper. Replies have already been sent in. A Belgian officer has accomplished the feat of putting 2,187 words on a post-card. A Marseilles gentleman has distanced him, having crowded on a card of the same size 3,060 words, representing an article of M. Sarcey, and a poem of Deputy Clovis Hughes, both legible without a magnifying glass, though not, I imagine, without a good pair of eyes. The above feats are nothing beside that of another competitor for the gold medal, a government clerk at Sorcigny, who has on a post-card written out an official directory, from the president and his household down to the members of the Paris municipal council—altogether 1,000 names. He spent twenty-eight hours over this at leisure moments, and worked with the naked eye. But he is capped by Sergeant Leibopel, secretary of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh infantry, who announces that he will shortly produce a post-card with a collection of articles amounting to 11,000 words.

As an art small writing has been killed by photography. Microscopic photography was simply invaluable to France during the siege of Paris, when carrier pigeons were daily sent out with 10,000 private letters photographed on a pellicle two inches square rolled up in a quill. There are still, however, plenty of amateurs, some of them distinguished and even illustrious. I may mention, for instance, Alphonse Daudet, who has often, out of fun, written original newspaper articles on a leaf of cigarette paper.

FRENCH CONVERSATION.

Interchange of Ideas Is Prevalent in the Household.

Children being nearly always at table in France, and conversation often being animated among their elders, they hear a great deal that was never intended for them, and they get a sort of education in talkativeness by mere example, says Gilbert Hamerton, in Forum. They make little use of this in the presence of strangers during boyhood or girlhood, but it bursts out afterward when they get to a talking age. It is recognized by custom that when a family is in private every one has a right to talk or not as he pleases, and silence being permitted, the taciturn will take advantage of it; still nothing is more national in French life than talkativeness at meal times, even when the family alone is present. This does at least keep up the national power of talking, though the mill wheels of conversation have frequently very little grain to grind. Talk of this kind has some use as a stimulating exercise of the lighter faculties, which in other countries are often left unexercised. The merits of it are its facility of expression and its ample choice of language, the defects of it, in France, may be included under the one head of insufficient or inaccurate information.

"THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTERS" is the name of an association of forty women in San Francisco, and their mission is to raise funds and distribute them in personal visits to the sick poor.

A TENDER-HEARTED Parisian lady has made her pet dog comfortable, in cold weather, by clothing it with an embroidered, fur-lined blanket, and decorating its little legs and feet with shoes and stockings.

FOLKS who follow fashion's foibles in almost everything have just learned that a blanket of blue or white flannel is the proper garment for a pet dog while at breakfast. They also assert that a dog which wears a collar before noon exhibits ill-breeding.

"HOW OLD I LOOK, AND NOT YET THIRTY!"

Many women fade early, simply because they do not take proper care of themselves. Whirled along in the excitement of fashionable life, they overlook those minor ailments that, if not checked in time, will rob them of Health and Beauty. At the first symptom of vital weakness, use

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

The roses will return to your cheeks, sallow looks depart, spirits brighten, your step become firm, and back and head aches will be known no more. Your appetite will return, and the food nourish you. The Compound is sold by all Druggists as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints, either sex, the Compound has no rival.

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New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you might like to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, ALEX Y WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Kaaser, Bamtaland, S. Africa, March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for many years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "Veldt-sores." I had these sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. E. BOREN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

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Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

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It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

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DEADLY RATTLESNAKES.

An Arizonian Who Has No Faith in the Whisky Cure.

"Out of a thousand persons bitten by rattlesnakes," said E. P. Boerne, of Palm Springs, the other day to a Arizona Progress reporter, "I am sure that not fifty ever really recover. So far as I know—and I have posted myself pretty carefully upon the subject—for over twenty years on the desert and in Arizona and Texas—there is no known cure for rattlesnake poison, in spite of the fact that many people have said that they were cured by whisky. You may depend on it that when a man says he was cured of a rattlesnake bite he is at least laboring under a misapprehension of the facts. There is a small snake similar to the rattlesnake in appearance, whose poison is not so venomous, and persons bitten by it place time upon the spot or else drink enough whisky to counteract the poison. Whisky, if taken in a large quantity, goes directly into the blood and counteracts the poison of the snake. But the regular Arizona rattler, from five to seven feet in length, is a deadly customer to meet. It does not give any warning, but strikes the moment it is disturbed, and it can strike an object almost twice as far distant as it is long.

"A friend of mine, ex-County Clerk George Whitsitt, was riding along in the saddle near Yuma, when a big rattler lying in the road leaped at him as he passed. It struck his leather driving leg of its fangs clear through the thick leather of his boot, through his trousers, just scanning the flesh. It squirted considerable kicking to shake it sunk off, and when he was finally rid of he started in pursuit. My self had faced bullets in the army with nonchalance, but his hair stood on end when he saw that snake coming, he jammed spurs to his nag and didn't stop until he had gone a quarter of a mile. He knew as well as I what a deadly thing rattlesnake poison is. He lost two men in one month from rattlers. My ranch is literally full of rattlesnakes, and only last week my hands killed twenty-six in a field of twenty acres."

THE CORONA OF THE SUN.

Its Origin May Be Due to Some Electric Manifestations.

One of the greatest mysteries of science, says Youth's Companion, is that magnificent display of coronal streamers and soft banners of light that is seen around the totally eclipsed sun. Several recent investigations tend to show that this wonderful phenomenon is of electric or magnetic origin. Mr. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia college, has just furnished most suggestive facts bearing upon this question, through a series of experiments on electric discharges in imperfect vacua.

Photographs of such discharges, made by Mr. Pupin, bear an astonishing resemblance to the solar corona. Inasmuch as the space immediately around the sun must almost necessarily contain large quantities of vapors and meteoric dust, it does not seem difficult to conceive that a condition of things exists there which is suited to electric manifestations on an immense scale.

Yet, after all, when we think of the tremendous energy of the sun, which is able to make daylight upon the earth, to warm with his life-supporting rays planets that circle around it at a distance of tens and hundreds of millions of miles, and to awaken the magnetism of our globe until the air is aflame with auroral lights, we can hardly wonder that it should cause the nearer regions of space around it to glow with strange radiance.

ORIGIN OF EARRINGS.

Mohammedan Legend of Abraham, Sarah and Hagar.

According to the Moslem creed the reason why every Mohammedan lady considers it her duty to wear earrings is attributed to the following curious legend:

Sarah, tradition tells us, was so jealous of the preference shown by Abraham for Hagar that she took a solemn oath that she would give herself no rest till she had mutilated the fair face of her rival and handmaid.

Abraham, who had knowledge of his wife's intents, did his utmost to pacify his embittered spouse, but long in vain. At length, however, she relented and decided to forego her plan of revenge, says the Chicago Herald. But before she could fulfill the terms of the [illegible] she must enter into a solemn oath that she would not injure a single feature of the lovely face of Hagar. The latter promised to do so, and in each of the lovely ears. The legend does not mention whether Abraham afterward took it incumbent upon him to mitigate the smart of these little wounds by the gift of a costly pair of earrings, whether Hagar procured the trinkets for herself. The fact remains, however, that the Turkish women, all of whom wear earrings from their seventh year, derive the use of these jewels from Hagar, who is held in veneration as the mother of Ishmael, the founder of their race.

SURF-BATHING.

One of the Dangers at the Seaside to Beware of.

Perhaps the most ordinary danger of the seashore—if danger can be called ordinary—is what are known as the three waves. The breakers, as a rule, says Harper's Weekly, come in a series of three. Sometimes the three are small, and sometimes very heavy, but, as a rule, the sequence is run about the same size. Imagine a bather inside the surf-line, with the surf breaking over a bar about fifty or one hundred feet from shore. Those big green waves that rise higher and higher as they come toward him do not seem very formidable. The first one rears its head before it reaches him with an angry swish; a curl of foam, like a feather-edge, crops out along the top, and fills the air with spray. Then the wave takes a more decided shoreward curl, the line of foam becomes deeper, there is a crash as it drops to a level, and the bather finds himself thrown down in a caldron of seething surf. Say he is in three feet of water on the level. After the wave has passed, he struggles to his feet choking, gasping, and half-blind with the salt-water. He doesn't really know what has happened, but he has a dim idea that something has hit him. Before he has time to collect his wits or the second of the series is upon him, and he goes down again. He is dazed and confused, and he flounders around hopelessly. The third wave is always the finishing stroke, and gives the life saver, if there is one, a chance to do some work. Guided by an outstretched arm thrust above the water involuntarily, or by a bobbing head with which the surf is playing football, he drags the unsophisticated one out on the sand. That is the most common danger of the surf.

A Valuable Tip.

Bullfinch—How much is this thermometer?

Clerk—Seventy-five cents.

Bullfinch—Why, I got one just like it here a couple of days ago for forty cents.

Clerk—What time in the day did you buy it?

Bullfinch—About eight o'clock in the morning.

Clerk—Ah, well, it's twelve now; thermometers are always higher at noon.—Boston Courier.

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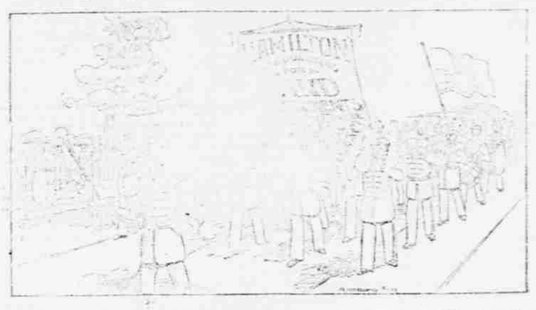

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HEAD
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ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
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HORSE MEAT.

It Is Not Very Palatable Even to a Hungry Soldier.

"You never ate horse flesh, I suppose?" said Lieut. Roussell, of the Second United States cavalry, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man. "I have on the time when I ate it with genuine relish, and that, too, without any salt. It was in 1877, during Gen. Miles' Nez Perces campaign. We had followed the renegades up the Missouri to Roseburg, on the Yellowstone, and the chase was hot and exciting that we didn't realize how low our larder was getting until it was drained, and we were further than far away from the base of supplies to replenish it. The game had all been driven out of the country ahead of us by the fleeing Indians, and when we finally caught up with the redskins and forced them to fight we had almost nothing to eat for several days. We captured about seven hundred ponies in the Indians, some of them so round and sleek and fat as to appear to us the finest meat in the world. One battle killed the youngest and fattest of the ponies that night after the battle, and as soon as they were skinned and dressed we had a feast that would have made Lucullus turn green with envy. We lived on this juicy meat several days. It was not boiled with salt and roasted over a fire like a barbecued beef. The meat had a peculiar sweet taste, not at all unpalatable when I called it to mind, and it was as if some fine wine was still in it, as it always is when we kill pet cigars in our cellars. But it kept us from starving, and I therefore can heartily recommend pony meat to people in like straits."

AUSTRIAN MARRIAGES.

The Queer Ceremony Attendant Upon a Foreign Alliance.

The peculiar and Austrian custom of a bride being cut off, as it were, by her sovereign when she takes to herself a foreign husband, was on Wednesday witnessed at the recent marriage of Archduchess Gisela of Tuscany. Under this law the ceremony in the Brooklyn Citizen says: "The archduchess entered the chapel followed by a long train of royal and noble Austrian ladies. They stood in a semi-circle around her until the moment the bridegroom placed the ring upon her finger; then they turned and left her, for she was no longer a countrywoman of theirs. For a moment the bridegroom and bride—sanctioned by the representative of Saxon ladies named—stood alone behind her—she had become a queen. At the marriage of Marie Antoinette this custom, which in her case was observed only on the French frontier, had a pathetic denouement. When the Austrian ladies attempted to leave the new daughter-in-law of France refused to be left and, as if foreseeing what her fate would be in her adopted country, clung to them and entreated them to take her back to Austria again. Actual force had to be used to separate her from her attendants."

AGRICULTURE IN RUSSIA.

The Farmers Are Not in Love With Their Calling.

The predominating trait of rulers from Cæsar downward is an invincible hatred for agriculture. People of education and property are loathed to occupy themselves with agriculture, but they are so ill aware that no sooner have they arrived and settled down than they will be unmercifully expelled again. The Jews are blamed for avoiding agriculture, and are accused of not wishing to live by the sweat of their brow; yet they are forbidden to colonize without the pale or to own property. The Jews might stand on his persecutors and say to them: "You condemn me for not tilling kindly to farming, while yourselves, Pharisees that you are, have reduced your farms to the last degree of impoverishment. Get be praised, we does have had no part in it for to every you or to wish to be in your position is more than can be endured of me."

All this talk of agriculture, says the Contemporary Review, is mere clumsy legerdemain. The peasants fly from the land happy, indeed, to find some other occupation. Others are not permitted to take their places; those who leave the right are too ignorant to do anything, and the result is—chaos.

A HUNGRY MAN'S DREAMS.

The Pie-quet Always Vanished Just as He Began to Eat.

One of the worst evils attending penal servitude is said to be the hunger felt by a man, even with a healthy appetite, during the first few months or years of his imprisonment, says the Boston Globe. A man who has just done a long term for forgery says:

"I used to go to bed every night ravenously hungry. I began dreaming of banquets, and would have thought nothing strange about it had not the same dream come to me every night. The feast part was always the same, in the same place, and I always had the same pie at the table.

"The exasperating thing about it was that just as the first course was offered I always awoke, so that, even in my dreams I was not permitted to taste of the delightful spread I watched so nightly for months in my sleep.

"I dreaded to go to bed, because the dream returned me. It only made me the hungrier, and I then understood the agony of Tantalus, the fable hero who was tortured with thirst and to whose lips the waters were ever coming and receding just as he was in the act of taking a drink."

INDIA'S CAVE TEMPLE.

A Beautiful Pagoda Built Out Entirely of Rock Over Twenty-five Centuries.

The "cave temple" of Karli, India, is rightly considered one of the greatest wonders of the world. This gigantic cavern in the mountain ledge has been hewed by human hands from a solid rock as large as the finished Hall. The nave is one hundred and twenty-four feet long, forty-five feet broad and forty-six feet from floor to ceiling. Just to the entrance of the temple stands a monster stone elephant upon whose back is perched a colossal goddess, all hewn from one solid block of stone. Like the temple walls and the outside ornaments, every article of adorning sculpture on the fabric is hewn from the native rock. There are aisles on each side, separated from the nave by octagonal pillars of stone. The capital of each pillar is crowned with two kneeling elephants, on whose backs are seated two figures representing the divinities to whom the temple is dedicated. These figures are perfect and of beautiful features, as, indeed, are all the representations of deities and divinities in this peculiar temple. The repulsiveness so characteristic of modern Hindoo and Chinese pagodas is here wholly wanting. Each figure is true to life, or, rather, to art, there being no mythical half horse, half man, or beast-birds depicted in this underground wonder of Karli. This wonderous underground pagoda or cave temple has been a standing puzzle for the learned archæologists of both Europe and Asia for the last two thousand five hundred years, and it is as much of an enigma to-day as it was in the time of Confucius.

Could Speak from Experience.

Wife—Our boarder must be doing a great deal of brain work, husband. Of late he has been very quiet and thoughtful.

Husband—Yes, I noticed the change. However, I think it is due to that mince pie you made the other day. I ate a piece of it myself.—Time.

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GOOD LUCK MADE HER MAD.

Mental Bank Notes Proper to Her Sex.

Sir Henry Bessemer recently invented a process for manufacturing gold bullion so that it could be sold at a price much below the present market rate. It would, therefore, be impossible for the Bank of England to keep up the price of gold, and the whole financial system of the country would be thrown into confusion. Sir Henry Bessemer's invention would, of course, be a great boon to the world, but it would probably be a long time before it would be brought into general use. It would require a large capital to start the manufacture, and the Bank of England would probably buy up the invention and suppress it rather than see its occupation gone. Sir Henry Bessemer is a wealthy man, and he had about as much money as he knew what to do with before he invented the process for making steel rails. He has probably made a million dollars by it. He has not, therefore, invented it for the purpose of making money. He has done it because he is the most pitiable, abject creature that ever crawled on the face of the earth—a scientific man.

THE ANCIENTS' BOTTLE.

Human Aspirations Twenty-five Centuries and Upward Ago.

It seems impossible to realize that the ancients shared in every way in their fear of death and in their hope of a future life, as we do to-day. Herodotus writes of the Egyptians that "they were strangers to no custom of Greece, but practiced every one of them, and besides these, another, of which I shall now speak. Every man among them has two sepulchres, one of which he erects during his lifetime, and the other after his decease. He lives, as it were, reclining at his ease in his house, and he that makes the greatest progress in the year, and conducts himself with the most propriety, is thought worthy to have the funeral procession of his dead body conducted in the following manner: On the third day after his decease, he is carried out to the sepulchre, and placed in the ground, remaining there seven days. After this he is carried out of the sepulchre, and the funeral procession is conducted to the burial place. Having received the body, they place it in the sepulchre, and set it upright, leaning against the side of it, with the head resting on the top of the sepulchre, and the feet on the bottom. They then fill up the sepulchre with earth, leaving a small part of the body, even the whole of the head, uncovered. The dead body is kept in this manner for a year, and at the end of that time it is taken out and buried."

Herodotus, in describing the funeral rites of the Egyptians, says: "When any one of the inhabitants of this country dies, and his relations make known the event, all the women of that house daub their heads or even their faces with mud; then, leaving the body in the house, they go about the city with their dress tucked up under the breasts, and exposing the whole of the person, and they are followed by all their female relations. The men, on their part, having girded themselves in like manner, beat themselves. When they have performed these rites, they proceed to the process of embalming."

Diodorus Siculus, who lived in the first century before the Christian era, writes: "The Egyptians, in their funeral solemnities and in the sepulture of their dead, use a most decent and religious ceremony, and contend that the living ought to bear a moderate affection to their bodies, because the soul is immortal, and remains a long time after its separation from the body, and that the body, which was formerly its habitation, is, by a kind of revolution, again assumed by the soul at certain periods of time. Hence they are solicitous that the bodies of their parents should be entire and undecayed when they are laid in the sepulchres, which they call dormitories, as supposing that the dead will continue in them a long succession of ages."

Plutarch, in his "Consolation to Apollonius," says: "Why should I mention the Egyptians, who, when they have eaten and drunk plentifully at their entertainments, cause a dead body to be carried round to the guests, and show it to every one of them, crying out, 'Look upon this, and drink and be merry, for you will be such when you are dead'?"

Herodotus, in his account of the Persians, says: "They have no statues, temples or altars, and look upon the use of them as a mark of folly, which they impute to the Greeks, because they do not think the gods are of human nature, as the Greeks imagine they are."

Herodotus, in describing the Scythians, says: "They have no temples or altars in their country, except to Mars, and to him they sacrifice in the following manner: In every district of each of the governments, in a certain appointed place, they make a heap of wood three furlongs in length and breadth, but not so high. On the top of this heap they make a square platform, three sides of which are perpendicular, but the fourth is sloping. Three hundred old iron swords are annually provided by the king for each of these heaps, which are placed on the platform, and this is the image of Mars, to whom they offer sacrifices. Besides the sacrifices of cattle, they sacrifice, also, a hundredth part of the men they take prisoners in war, but not in the same manner as the cattle, for they pour out libations of wine upon the heads of the victims, and cut their throats over a vessel, and then carry the blood to the heap of wood, and pour it upon the sword which is placed there. They cut off the right arms of the men they sacrifice, and throw the hands and the victims themselves into the air, and then depart from the place, leaving the hands where they fell, separate from the bodies, and the bodies lie where they fell."

Herodotus, in describing the Massagetæ, says: "They have no wives in common, but each man has one wife, and when he wishes to have connection with her he hangs his quiver before the wagon in which he sits, and has intercourse with her without fear of any one. They have no fixed term of life, but when a man grows old all his relations assem